The History of Marysville New Brunswick

by

Douglas Daaman Pond

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1983

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POND, Douglas Daaman
1915-
HISTORY OF MARYSVILLE

Bibliography p 161
Includes Index

ISBN 0-9691558-0-8

Printed in Canada by
Centennial Print & Litho Ltd.
Fredericton, N. B.

DEDICATED
To the citizens of
Marysville,
New Brunswick

"A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its muniments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great structures, and fosters national pride and love of country, by perpetual references to the sacrifices and glories of the past."

Joseph Howe

A concern for history has always been regarded as the mark of civilized man. He who knows only his own generation remains always a child.

Maxims of Louis B. Wright (Historian)
and George Norris (College President)

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FOREWORD

It was in 1973 that Marysville was absorbed into the city of Fredericton. We of the "Older Generation" remember a town that had withstood devastating fires and had rebuilt, had come through disease epidemics, had weathered wars and a depression; yet we seemed to be helpless as we watched her final demise. Notwithstanding, we are still proud of her.

The "Younger Generation" may well ask, "What made Marysville unique? How did she grow and why?" To them the boarded-up old mill is an eyesore, a derelict that occupies the centre of the town. They are not aware that through the years this mill, like its predecessors, the lumber mills, was the life blood of the town and the surrounding community. What made this town unique? It is history that is well worth recounting, a story that began with the river. A deforested England needed masts for her sailing vessels and pine grew straight and tall along the Nashwaak. The falls at Marysville made it an attractive place to build sawmills, the first one of record in 1765. Not only Marysville, but the tributaries of the Nashwaak as well as the upper reaches of the river, held scattered clusters of grist mills, saw mills, shingle mills, tanning mills, etc. Then in 1885 the cotton mill came on line and was to hold sway for almost 75 years.

This history is a small tribute to those who believed in Marysville, who were willing to work for her and who were even willing to sacrifice for her. It is hoped that through this history we are able to pass on to succeeding generations our heritage and our legacy to the future.

Many individuals have assisted me in supplying information, pictures, minute books, and etc. and to all those who have helped and shared I am indeed grateful.

A special thanks to the Staff of the Provincial Archives who, over the years, never tired in their efforts to assist and encourage me. And a very special thanks to my family who have encouraged me and especially my wife, Olga, who not only has helped me gather information, but has edited the manuscript, did the final typing and encouraged me to put together my notes and pictures that I have been collecting for over 30 years so others could share them too.

Douglas D. Pond

INTRODUCTION

The Nashwaak River has provided, via a portage to the Miramichi, a highway to the North Shore for hundreds of years. Indian tools and arrowheads are found on the river banks, reminders of ancient camps and canoe trips long ago.

The Micmac Indians claimed this river as part of their vast hunting ground which included at one time New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and coastal Quebec. The Micmacs were a confederacy of seven bands. Their name means "Allies."[1] Their venerable chief Membertou met Jacques Cartier on the Bay of Chaleur in 1534 and De Monts and Champlain at Port Royal in 1604. Cadillac wrote: "Thirty leagues up the River St. John is a fort belonging to the Micmacs at a place called Naxauak (Nashwaak).[2]

The Malecites, driven from their land of the setting sun by the Mohawks, gradually took over the St. John River Valley and the Micmacs the coastal areas. The Micmacs and Malecites belonged to the Algonkin Tribe and their relationship was mostly harmonious. The Mohawks were of the Siouan Tribe and were very warlike. To the Malecites the fierce Mohawks inspired a dreaded fear, even the mention of the name would cause them to tremble.[3] Nashwaak is from the Malecite "Nah-wiis-a-wauke"; Raymond states the meaning of the word is uncertain but possibly meant "slow current."[4]

The first land grant which involved the area later known as Marysville was in 1676. In that year Frontenac granted a seigniory to Sieur de Soulanges et de Marson which was described as follows:

> "The place called Nachouac (Nashwaak) to be called hereafter Soulanges upon the river St. John, 15 leagues from Gemsek, two leagues (6 miles) on each side of the said river and two leagues deep inland."

This grant had nearly the same boundaries as the present day Fredericton. It consisted of 46,000 acres or about 100 square miles. This grant passed to Louis d'Amours ca 1690. Lous d'Amours had his main residence at Gemsek.[5]

Villebon arrived with his soldiers on 27th October, 1691 to build a fort at the mouth of the Nashwaak. He had sent men ahead to build ovens for baking bread. Apart from the ovens there were only 2 bark cabins on the site when he arrived. He immediately built a frame house, 36 feet by 22 feet. By March 8th they had finished transporting the logs to the site, 1200 logs according to Villebon, half of them eighteen inches in diameter and sixteen feet long, the rest eight feet long. On the 18th they began building, only to have their work interrupted at the end of March by a great flood, "a more prodigious flood could not be imagined;" the Indians and the older settlers say they never saw the like before. By April 15th the fort was completed and before the end of the month a large Indian war party had been entertained and sent off to fight the English in Maine.[6]

Fort Nashwaak served as a centre for the fur trade, the Indians bringing furs both from the Upper St. John Valley and the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Tibierge, the agent for the Company of Acadia reported on the fur trade in 1695 and in subsequent years.

There are two reports from 1695 that the d'Amours brothers were planning to build a mill. The census of 1695 states that,

> "Naxouat of which Sieur de Chofour (Louis d'Amour de Chauffours) is seignior is where the fort commanded by Monsieur de Villebon is established. The Sieur de Chaffour has here a house, 30 acres of land under cultivation and mill begun by Sieur de Chofour and his brother Sieur de Freneuse."

Tibierge on the other hand states that "the Sr. de Freneuse (i.e. Matthieu) is to build a water mill soon."[7] The mill that they planned, however, was a grist mill. Since Tibierge did not mention the mill in his later reports, and the d'Amours brothers suffered heavy losses in the English raid in 1696, it is unlikely that the grist mill was ever put into operation.

After Villebon died at St. John in 1700, the French abandoned the fort there. Left without protection, the settlers departed from the St. John Valley when war broke out once more between France and England in 1702.

The end of the war in 1763 saw the beginning of the settlement of land by people of English origin along the St. John River. Officers were granted 5,000 acres, captains 3,000, subalterns 2,000 acres, non commissioned 200 acres and privates 50 acres. Excessive grants were obtained by some officers for speculative purposes and among these was the grant to Col. Haldimand and associates of 50,000 acres on the Nashwaak and 100,000 acres at Shepody. Fortunately most were unable to comply with the regulations and the land reverted either to the Crown or tenants bought their lots and became freeholders.

In 1763 John Anderson built a fur-trading post on or near the site of Fort Nashwaak. Four years later he received a grant of 1,000 acres extending half a mile above and half a mile below the mouth of the river. Anderson's grant was much later to be called by the names of South Devon and Barker's Point, but until well into the nineteenth century it was known as Monckton. A corner of Anderson's lot touched the lower part of the Marysville boundary.

One of the first of a series of land transactions on the Nashwaak involving lumber mills was instigated by the St. John River Society. This Society was organized in Montreal in 1764 by 60 English officers who had decided to pool their resources and take their land grants together. They persuaded some influential people in the American colonies to join them to form the Society. Captain Thomas Falconer Glasier was manager. In 1764 Captain Glasier obtained leave of absence from his regiment, sailed to Halifax where he got permission to search for a location in the interest of the Society. When he applied for lands on behalf of the Society, he asked that he might have the privilege of choosing any river that would be proper for erecting mills and a tract of 20,000 acres of timber as near to the mills as possible, and to this the Governor and Council consented.

In October 1765 the Society received grants of five townships on the St. John River, including the islands opposite the town sites. They were Conway, on the western side of the mouth of the St. John River, 50,000 acres; Gagetown, 100,000 acres; Burton, 100,000 acres; Sunbury, which included the area of the old city of Fredericton, the parish of New Maryland the parish of Kingsclear, 125,000 acres; and Newton (Newtown), extending eight miles from Maugerville to above the mouth of the Nashwaaksis, 40,000 acres.[8]

Under the terms of the agreement the proprietors were required to settle their lands over a period of 4 years with four Protestant persons for each 1000 acres, one-fourth of their lands to be settled each year. Any land that remained unsettled at the end of 4 years would revert to the Crown. Each proprietor agreed to pay £30 annually toward the general expenses of the organization and a company store was established in Maugerville on a lot granted to B.P. Glasier. This store was in care of Richard Barlow, a former sergeant of the 44th Regiment.

In 1765 Glasier had James Simonds to estimate the cost of erecting the mills and in a letter dated 20th August, 1765 we find his estimate:

> "Agreeable to your desire I have made the nearest calculation I could of the cost of two mills and dam on Nashwog River and am of the opinion that two thousand pounds currency will complete them."
>
> P.S. I make no doubt but when the above mills are completed that they will saw at least 5 M boards per day one with another,"

In 1766 Glasier picked up his millwrights who were Jonathan Young, Hezekiah Young, Joseph Pike, Tristam Quinby and John Sanborn. For three years Glasier labored to make a success of the undertaking, staying on the river for months at a time, surveying lots, starting the mill on the Nashwaak with the help of James Simonds, bringing supplies of food, tools, lumber, oxen, etc. from Boston, seeking suitable settlers, and doing business with the other proprietors in Boston and New York. Glasier became discouraged as few of the Society even paid their dues.

In 1767 they were cutting logs when Glasier wrote to Boston asking for some oxen:

> . . . they may be not old nor of the largest kind but good to draw. I pay half a dollar a day for each yoak I hire . . . Twelve is the least that should be employed hauling logs, as the mills will cut 8,000 feet a day, I am told, when they are finished.[9]

Glasier's problems were many; in a letter to Nathaniel Rogers, dated 25th Oct. 1766 he states:

> "The plank and saw mill irons not coming on time prevents the work being finished."

Again on 2nd Feb. 1767:

> "Getting logs to mills hoping to get them in operation by summer."

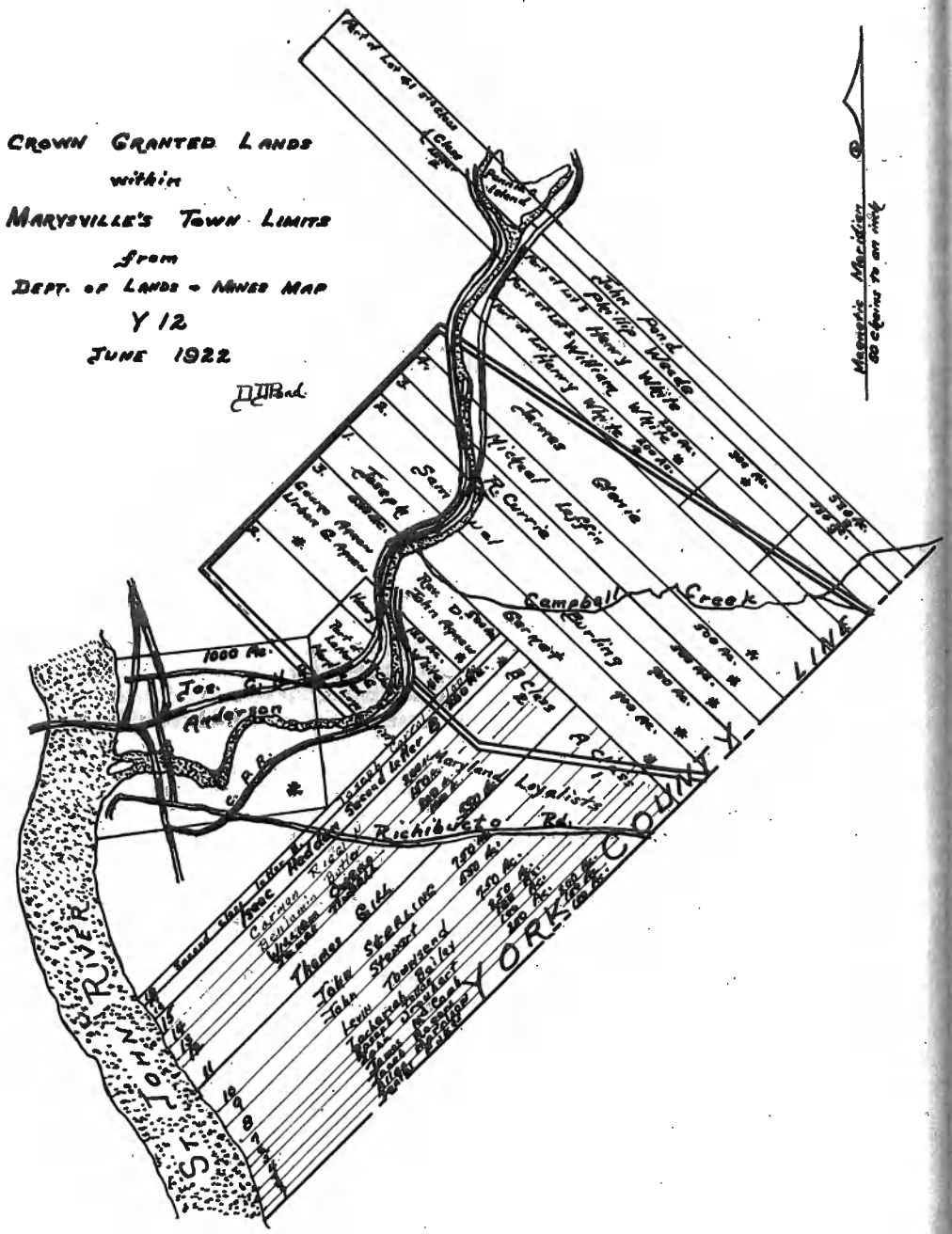
The building of the dam to run the mills was vigorously opposed by the Indians, who claimed it would not only hamper their travel but would also kill off all the fish. Mr. Morris, in a letter to the Society, stated that if Glasier had not constantly been on guard the Indians would have burned them. Although Glasier did everything possible to establish a settlement here it did not take. Dr. Raymond states:

> "But the task of building the mill-dam and completing the mills proved a much more formidable undertaking than he had imagined, and there was to be no permanent settlement on the Nashwaak as yet other than John Anderson's trading post at the mouth of the river."

In the spring of 1767 Glasier rejoined his regiment and was placed in command of a post on the Great Lakes, and James Simonds became agent for the Society.

On June 28th, 1784 the township of Newton was entirely escheated. In 1765 there were 46 people in Newton. In 1783 there were 46—eight men, seven women and 31 children. One of the men was John Booby (Bubar?); Benjamin Bailey was another. There were eight houses and 46 acres of land cleared.

On July 14th, 1784 the area was part of a block assigned to officers and men of the Maryland Loyalists. This regiment had suffered serious losses on its way to New Brunswick in the shipwreck of the Martha off the Seal Islands at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, with the loss of 115 men, women and children from two provincial regiments, the Maryland Loyalists and 2nd Delanceys of New York. It was the first regiment to be assigned land. Of the 52 names on the grant, 48 were Maryland Loyalists and of these 23 had sold their lots in 1784 or the year following. One of the Maryland Loyalists to stay on was Henry White. The White family were to be very prominent in the later history of the town.



Crown granted lands

GRANTEES WITHIN AND ADJOINING MARYSVILLE TOWN LIMITS.

Lot No.	Grantees	Remarks
1.	Daniel Fukes	Maryland Loyalist
2.	Allen Morrison	Maryland Loyalist
3.	Jacob Rogers	Maryland Loyalist
4.	James McComb	Maryland Loyalist
5.	John Urquhart	Maryland Loyalist
6.	Joseph Tollon	Maryland Loyalist
7.	Zachariah Bailey	Maryland Loyalist
8.	Captain Levin Townsend	Maryland Loyalist
9.	Ensign John Stewart	Maryland Loyalist
10.	Capt. John Sterling	Maryland Loyalist
11.	Ensign Thomas Gill	Maryland Loyalist
12.	James Tindall	Maryland Loyalist
13.	William Owens	Maryland Loyalist
14.	Benjamin Butler	Maryland Loyalist
15.	Carman Riggin	Maryland Loyalist
16.	Adjutant Isaac Hedden	New Jersey Volunteers — Clerk of Peace for
17.		York Co. later Clerk of New Brunswick House of Assembly.
18.	Joseph Carroll	Maryland Loyalist
	John Anderson to Joseph Anderson.	Dr. John Agnew and son Stair bought in 1790 the grant for £540. Dr. Agnew remodelled Anderson's house, "Monkton."
2.	Captain Stair Agnew	Taken prisoner with Rev. John Agnew, taken to France, held for some time, later released. Capt. Queens Rangers, with his English wife Therea bought a place in Maugerville first, later built on the Nashwaak a house, later called Barker House, now site of Nashwaak Motel. A member of House of Assembly for 30 years and Justice of Peace for York Co.
3.	Rev. Dr. John Agnew	A medical doctor and an Anglican minister, Chaplian Queens Rangers, escheated to John Cain of Prince of Wales Regiment.
3.	George Agnew Urban Agnew	Sons of Stair Agnew were still under age in 1821 when Stair died.
3.	Henry White	Maryland Loyalists, served under Gen. Howe
1.	Joseph Garnet	Maryland Loyalists
2.	Samuel Burling	New York Volunteers
3.	Lt. Ross Currie	Adjutant Pennsylvania Loyalists, barrister, drowned 1790.
4.	Lt. Michael Laffin	Pennsylvania Loyalists

5.	Lt. James Glennie	Officer Royal Engineers. Laid out some of first highways. A radical, Gov. Carleton called him "Son of Belial". Represented Sunbury Co. in 4 Assemblies. Fought a duel with John Coffin who was a member from Kings Co. Mrs. Glennie remarked "If Glennie had not fought Coffin I would have". He then went to England, appointed engineer to West Indies, died in London. Mrs. Glennie died at her old home 6 miles below Fredericton.
1.	Henry White	Maryland Loyalist
2.	William White	New York Volunteers
3.	Henry White	Maryland Loyalist
4.	Philip Weade	Tenant of Rev. C. Smythe, came from Ireland in 1767. In 1771 held lot 2 in township of Sunbury improved 80 ac. in compensation of losing town lots, received various tracts in city of Fredericton and this lot.
5.	John Pond	2nd Batallion New Jersey Volunteers, served under Col. Allen.

It is interesting to note that Penny's map of 1878 shows White and Weade as the only grantees still on their lots.

Stair Agnew sold to Charles Duff, a Scottish Highlander from the parish of Logierait in Perthshire,[11] on 1st July, 1814, 200 acres on both sides of the Nashwaak, including the mouth of Kaines Brook near what is now Dodona Place. This property was part of the block marked "Part of 5th Class Letter G Maryland Loyalist."[12] Duff paid Agnew £600, a very large sum for those days, so it is likely that there were substantial buildings on the property. In the days of river travel it was a good site for a tavern and in the 1830's Duff kept a tavern there. It was at Duff's tavern on 2nd Dec., 1837 that the 3rd Battalion York Light Infantry met to declare their loyalty at the time of rebellion in Lower Canada, and a few months later balloting was held at Duff's to select a detachment to send to defend the border in the Lumberman's War.[13]

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INDUSTRIES

a. LUMBERING

The development of the lumber industry in New Brunswick was hampered from its very beginning. Pine grew well along the rivers, especially along the Nashwaak. The days of the sailing ships required a heavy and a constant supply of masts and in the reign of George I and of George II acts were passed forbidding the cutting of pine trees 12 inches in diameter and upwards. These acts applied to granted as well as to ungranted lands. As late as 1791 Sir John Wentworth, the King's surveyor of woods, seized much pine which owners had cut on their own land. Masts during this era 36" dia. 108 ft. long, brought as much as £136 ea. After many years of lawsuits, complaints, etc. the restraints for cutting on private lands were relaxed in 1817. The possibility of increased revenue from Crown Lands was not lost on the British Government and in 1824 Thomas Baillie was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands. The autocratic use of his powers over 16,000,000 acres of Crown Lands again aroused resentment of the people and finally in 1837 the Government surrendered control of Crown Lands to the Legislative Assembly: in return the province guaranteed £14,000 annually for the support of the Governor and appointed officials. Licences were based on mileage until 1843, when stumpage rates were introduced. An export duty was imposed in 1844 which was replaced in 1867 by a $150,000.00 grant by the Federal Government.

Lumbering on the Nashwaak and the Miramichi got under way on a large scale around 1809. In the early years the lumberman squared the large pine timbers with broad axes. These were then shipped to Britain where they were sawn into boards and planks. By the mid 1820's big timber was becoming scarce and the situation was made worse by the destruction of thousands of square miles of forest in the great Miramichi fire in 1825. This was really a series of fires, all the way from the mouth of the Miramichi to the valleys of the Oromocto and the Rusagonis behind Fredericton. A few places, including the lower Nashwaak, were untouched by the fires. When the big trees, suitable for making squared timber, were no longer available, lumbermen started cutting smaller logs into three inch planks, called deals. This brought a great increase in the number and size of sawmills!

b. LUMBER MILLS

Mills along the Nashwaak and its tributaries were common. Most were of short duration or changed hands repeatedly. Col. Gray states that a Sewell had a mill on Campbell Creek (Millbrook) in 1777.[2] To date I have been unable to substantiate this.

In a plan of Agnew property prepared by Isaac Hedden in 1796 there is no mill shown on the Millbrook. Dugald Campbell, in his map of 1790, also shows no mill on the Millbrook nor on the Nashwaak in the vicinity of Great Rapids (Marysville). Campbell does show mills on the Dunbar (Cleuristic) Brook and on the Nashwaak above Nashwaak Bridge.[3]

In 1790 Will Charleton, son-in-law of Stair Agnew, was looking for a competent person to build a double sawmill on Campbell Creek.[4] In 1809 Stair Agnew and William Charleton leased from Rev. Dr. John Agnew 500 acres next to Henry White's lot, a mill to be erected on Campbell Creek or on the Nashwaak. Stair Agnew was to get one-tenth of all lumber sawed at the mill. In 1819 Charleton granted to Stair Agnew his right to the mill for 5s.[5]

Stair Agnew owned a mill called the Waterloo Mill and in 1820 he expected it to saw 200,000 board feet that summer.[6] Stair died in 1821. Later records show Stair Agnew's mill on the Nashwaak.[7]

The Pennyack (Pennyock, Penniac) Stream also had its sawmills. Thomas B. Smith advertised for sale on 24 Feb. 1837 "Mill at mouth of Pennyack Stream about 8 miles from Fredericton, a double sawmill containing 3 up and down saws and one circular saw. Will cut 15 hundred thousand annually, also a house and retail store in back." This mill was leased from James Cliff to T.B. Smith and John Savage.[8] Savage sold his share to T.B. Smith for £450 on 22 May, 1833.[9] All of Smith's property and mills were sold at an auction by Edward W. Miller, High Sheriff on 9 July, 1838.[10] Robert Crookshank, Sr. was highest bidder on the mills and most of the separate parcels of property. On Dec. 1st, 1838 James Turner and wife Belinda sold to Nathaniel Blake for £200 mills and dams on the Pennyack.[11]

In 1827 Thomas Wetmore, guardian for Urban Agnew—a minor—leased his half of lot No. 3 (part of a 630 acre lot left jointly to Urban and George Agnew, sons of Stair Agnew), which included a mill on the Nashwaak that was totally unproductive and in very poor condition, dams, houses, barns and other buildings for a period of 12 years at £12 annually, to be paid ½ yearly with the option of renewing the lease for a period of not less than 7 years and not more than 15 years at the same rent to Alexander McLaggan, Alexander McLean, Allen McLean and Alexander McLaggan, Jr.[12] Allen McLean sold his share to Alexander McLaggan the same year for £250.

On the 27 June, 1829 Alexander McLean and Alexander McLaggan sought permission from the Government to extend the dam completely across the Nashwaak. In their petition they stated that at Nashwaak Falls we have a saw mill and a grist mill and a dam extending two-thirds across the river.[13] The building of the dam completely across the river was opposed by some farmers and others living on the river as it was their only means of travel. Others were heartily in favor of it; even some of the same family were split on the issue.[14] A compromise was finally made by which a sluice-way was put in and a wheel and chain provided by which canoes, etc. could be hauled up into the pond. The descent was easy enough. The dam was completed in 1830. The Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. replaced the wooden dam with a concrete one in 1919.

Those along the Nashwaak who opposed the dam:[15]

Arnold, Cornelius
Atherton, Joshua
Brown, Thomas
Bubar, George
Bubar, James
Bubar, Stephen
Bubar, Thomas
Collings, Dan
Collings, George
Clayton, John
Dinson, Michael
Dinson, Michael, Jr.
Donald, William
Flewelling, George
Gilmore, James
Gilmore, Joseph
Inch, James
Logan, James
Manzer, David
Manzer, John
Manzer, John, Jr.
Pond, John
Stewart, Hugh
Stinson, Thomas
Sullivan, George
Weade, George
Weade, William
Weade, William, Jr.

Those along the Nashwaak who were in favor of the dam:

Allen, Elijah
Joseph
Thomas
Baxter, Robert
Beaubar, Samuel
Benn, John (FH)
Bird, Francis
Bransfield, John
Brown, Jacob
Brown, William (FH)
Bruce, David (FH)
George
Bunnell, Gershom (FH)
Cameron, Alexander (FH)
Campbell, Alexander (FH)
Patrick
Casey, Samuel
Clarke, James
Michael
Clayton, Archibald
Collins, Gramalier
Cook, Henry (FH)
Miles (FH)
Coy, Don
Creig, William
Croan, Matthew
Donald, Alexander
William
Estabrooks, Hezekiah
Estey, Moses
Fletcher, Benjamin
Forbes, Alexander
Fraser, Donald (FH)
Thomas (FH)
Goodspeed, Alvin
Griffin, Thomas
Hanay, John (FH)
Harper, Alexander
Holtz, John (FH)
Ingraham, Charles
James
Kennedy, John
McBean, Archibald
Daniel (FH)
John
Richard
McDonald, Donald (FH)
McDonald, John (FH)
MacGilvery, Alexander
McKay, Robert (FH)
McKenzie, Alexander (FH)
Donald (FH)
James
McLaggan, John (FH)
Peter (FH)
McLaughlan, C (FH)
McLeod, Alexander
Duncan (FH)
William (FH)
McNab, Alexander
McNeal, James
Thomas
William (FH)
McPherson, Alexander (FH)
John R. (FH)
William (FH)
William, Jr. (FH)
Miller, Hugh (FH)
Murphy, Thomas (FH)
Pond, William (FH)
Peterson, John
Rideout, Nathaniel (FH)
William (FH)
Riely, John (FH)
Roans, William (FH)
Rogers, Robert
Sampson, George
Sloat, Jedediah (FH)
Stewart, James
Sutherland, James
John (FH)
Tierney, Tim
Treadwele, Sam
Urquhart, Alexander
VanHorne, John
Walker, John
Whitlock, Isaac
Solomon
White, Henry (FH)
Nicholas (FH)
Young, John

Those with (FH) after names signify Free Holders.

Free Holders only were allowed to vote in elections.

In 1832 Alexander McLaggan sold the lease to Nathaniel Blake for £500.[16] Nathaniel Blake had borrowed the £500 from Robert Rankin.[17] In 1834 Charlotte Agnew, for a just consideration, obtained the lease from her son Urban Agnew and through Charles Murray extended the lease to Nathaniel Blake to 999 years

for £200 and 1 Pepper Corn (Pepper Corn — normally a farthing) annually.[18],[19] Nathaniel Blake bought up more properties, mills, etc. and by 1835 he owed Robert Rankin £2000.[20] In 1839 Robert Rankin foreclosed on Nathaniel Blake.[21] Gilmour, Rankin & Co. started on the Miramichi in 1812; offshoots of this firm were in St. John 1822-76, Quebec 1828-78, Dalhousie 1833-42, Bathurst 1832-78, Marysville 1834-62.[22] In 1836 the Nashwaak Mill and Manufacturing Company was formed and they operated the mills and the grist mill. 1837 was a tough year. Many companies failed and both the Central Bank of New Brunswick and the Bank of Fredericton were forced to close their doors for a time. The years from 1840-44 were also bad years. The company went bankrupt in 1840. Directors of the Company were: Robert Rankin, George E. Ketchum, William J. Bedell, Eli Hoskins, H.G. Clopper, James Taylor, Jeremiah M. Connell and Thomas Gilbert.[23] John Rankin states that James Pollock was in charge of Nashwaak mills.[24]

Robert Rankin advertised the mills for sale again on 22 March, 1845. For sale, "All valuable mill property 1½ miles from the mouth of the Nashwaak — 1 mill with 6 saws in single gates, 1 mill with 2 saws in single gates with grist mill in good order driving 2 p-wn stones. Sawmills capable of containing as many gang saws as there are single saws. Connected with the mill a fine large store, a blacksmith shop, with good cottage and garden attached, beside a number of houses well suited for workmen. Also a tract of land on Eastern side of river of 500 acres and 200 acres on western side, the latter embracing the Hollybrook farm."[25]

On 29 December, 1862 Robert Rankin sold to Alexander Gibson the 999 year lease for £5000,[26] the Dr. John Agnew lot of 500 acres for £300[27] and 60 acres of lot No. 3 plus a further 5675 acres for £1000[28] and the deed to the "Barron Passage" for £300; this last was just the right of way for driving logs, rafting etc. down the Nashwaak which included reference to the Philip Weade property and Peters Island and others.[29] Gibson also bought the 100 acre Hollybrook Farm from Frances Ferguson for £700;[30] William Bedell had sold this farm to Nathaniel Blake for £100 in 1837.[31] Gibson borrowed on 30 Dec., 1862 £4500 from Frances Ferguson[32] and gave his note with a lien on all the above property to R. Rankin and F. Ferguson. This note was paid in full on 19 Oct., 1863.[32]

The Boston Biographical Review stated that Gibson bought the mills and 7,000 acres of timber from Robert Rankin & Co. for $130,000.00. Also bought mills at Blackville from Messers Farley.[33]

"Boss" Gibson bought 163,000 acres from the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company (this Company had bought 589,000 acres in 1835 for 2s, 6p per acre)[34] and more lands on Nashwaak, Nashwaaksis, Keswick, Mactaquac and Nackawick to bring his total land holdings to over 170,000[35] acres or 200,000 acres.[36]

In 1862 he hired Elias White to supervise the log cut the first fall and Elias built some 14 camps on the Nashwaak and in 1863 he had a log drive of some 25,000,000 feet for the mills that had been refitted with double gang saws. Gibson's annual cut was ca 40,000,000 ft. but he generally bought as much as he cut.[37] Some accounts had his cut much higher, ca 90,000,000 ft. of logs for Marysville mills and 8,000,000 ft. annually for his two mills at Blackville.[38]

Men and teams portaged food and materials all winter preparing for the spring drive and keeping the camps supplied. In 1884 Gibson was employing 800 men cutting, 500 on stream drive, 120 at mills in Marysville and 92 in Blackville.[39] Cutters received $6.60 per week and found, stream drivers $10.50 per week and found and mill hands $8.40 per week, teamsters $6.60 per week,[40] Gibson supplied horses.

There were some expert axemen in those days; one who was mentioned in the press was Ernest Allen who laid up an average of 120 logs per day at Harry Gibson's camp on the Napadogan, and also mentioned was Charles Higgins as an A 1 Cook at the camp.[41] Fred Haines was cookee for Charles Higgins. He said that Charles was old then but could still turn out excellent food.

The log drive on the Nashwaak was some 75 miles most seasons and sometimes this was accomplished in as little as 25 days, and sometimes it took most of the summer. Wood Industries' report in 1897 stated that at Marysville all logs coming down the river fully 80% are 11 inches and up at top and run from 14 to 40 ft. in length. Men worked daylight to dark, wages $16.00 to $20.00 per month and board driving logs, 50 cts. to $1.00 per 1000 ft. to their destination.[42]

Gibson added a lath mill in 1880 and a shingle mill run by steam in 1884. The old shingle mill and sawmill were run by water power as was the grist mill. In 1888 some 500,000 ft. of cedar was sawn into shingles, 16,550,000 ft. of lath—one million less than in 1887.[43]

Gibson had three main markets. These were the British market which wanted deals 7's, 9's and 11's inches wide, 3 inches thick and 14½ to 15 ft. in length. The desired cargo was 30% 7's, 20% 11's and 50% 9's. For the United States market it was deals 6,8,9,10 and 12's with average length 18 to 20 feet. The South American market would take only scantling and boards. He also shipped to Australia, Canary Islands, West Indies, France and Spain.

In 1897 Gibson stated that spruce logs cut to an 8 or 9 inch top yielded ca 3,000 ft. per acre, whereas some 30 years earlier he had cut 10,000 ft. per acre. Pine and spruce must make logs 18 ft. long, 10 inches at top end.[44] Lumber from the mills was rafted to mouth of the Nashwaak. The rafts of deals were 10 feet wide, 50 feet long and 2 to 4 feet high. They were manned by 2 men in the prow with pick poles and one man in the stern with a sweep oar. At the mouth of the Nashwaak they were loaded onto lighters (specially built large scows), adapted either to take the load direct to St. John or to load onto boats.[45] In 1880 some 120 vessels, woodboats and schooners were loaded direct with 10 million feet of deals at the mouth of the Nashwaak from the Gibson mills.

In 1897 Alexander Gibson reorganized his empire under the name of Alexander Gibson & Sons. In 1900 he again changed the name to Alexander Gibson Railroad and Manufacturing Company. In 1904 Alexander Gibson sold the Canada Eastern to the Dominion Government which became part of the Inter-Colonial Railroad,[46] later to be known as the Canadian National.

In 1908 H.H. McLean was elected president of the Gibson Railroad and Manufacturing Company. The name was changed to the Nashwaak Lumber Company. The Company was taken over by Partington Company who transferred it to the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company. They erected a concrete dam across the Nashwaak in 1919 to replace the wooden dam.

The Grist mill burned in 1902 and shortly after the shingle mill was torn down. The sawmills burned 19 Aug., 1920 and the fire spread to River Street where it burned 3 houses.

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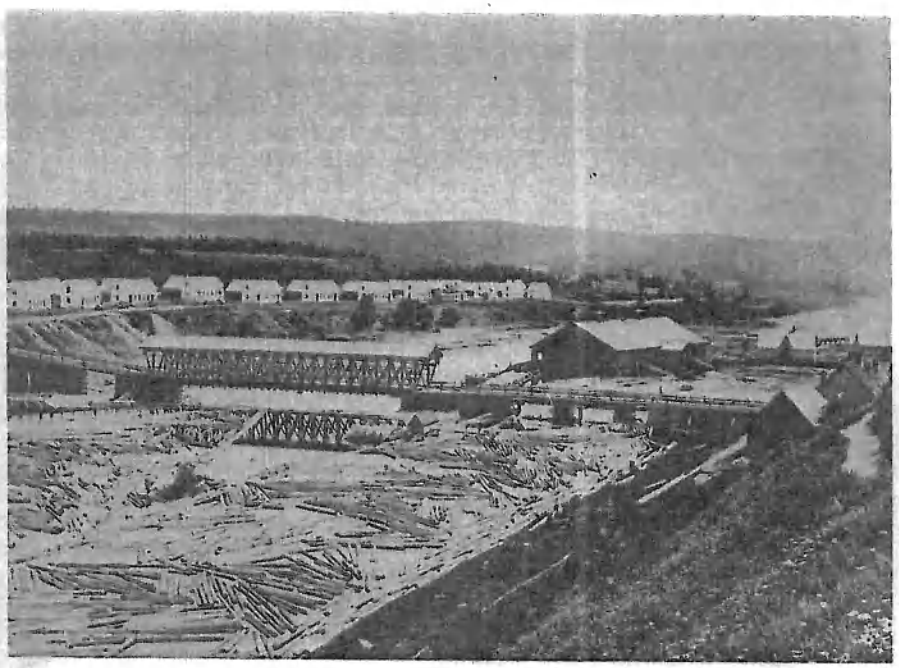
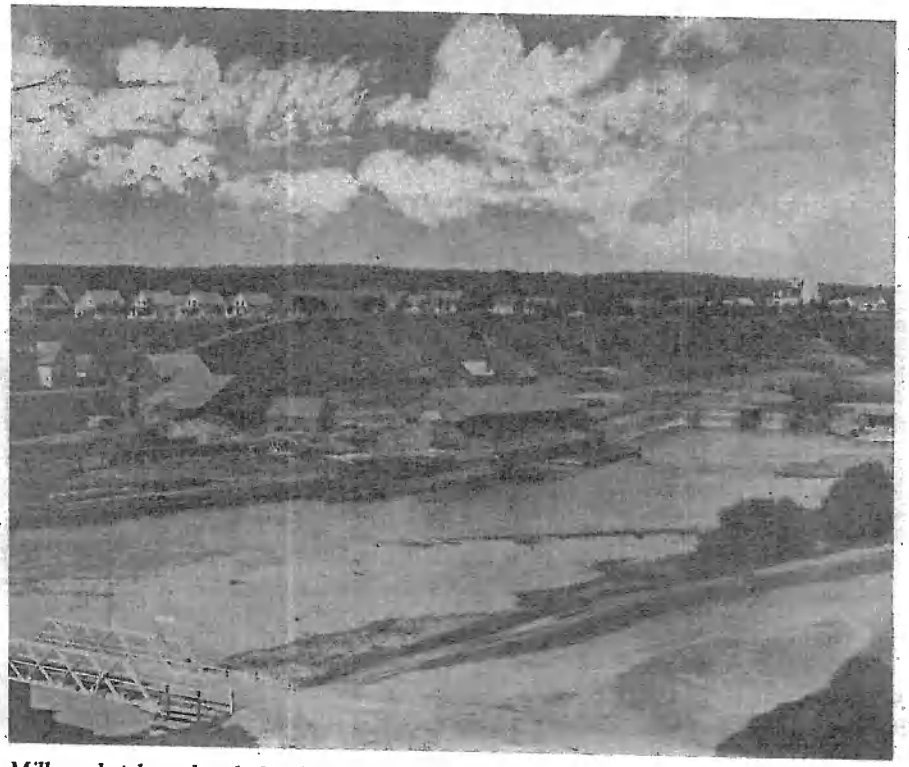
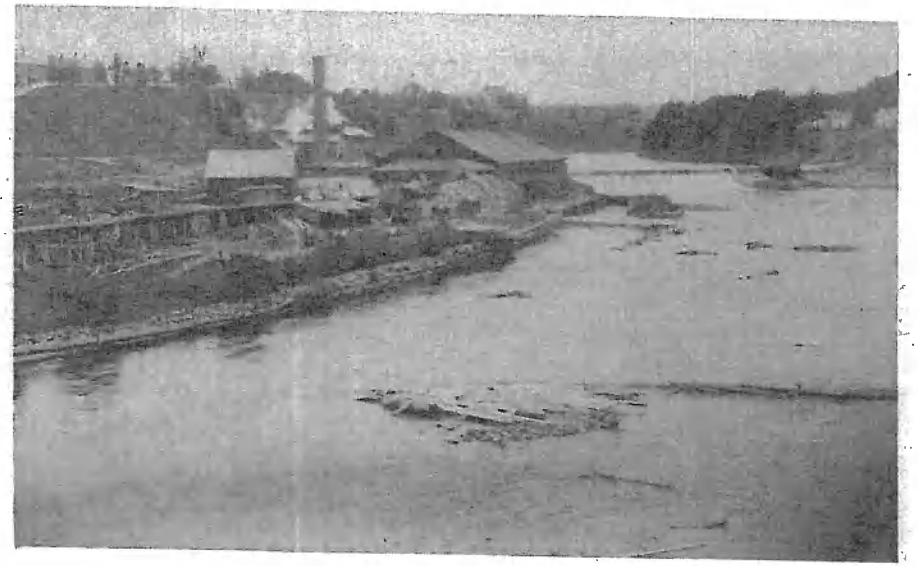


Sawmill — grist mill — shingle mill and some of the double tenement houses Gibson built in 1864 on East side.
Photo New Brunswick Archives

Mills and some of the houses on West side.
Photo New Brunswick Archives



Mills — hotel — church & school — Photo New Brunswick Archives



Sawmill & lath mill — Odd Fellows hall next to school & Orange Hall ca 1904 — Photo New Brunswick Archives

c. THE COTTON MILL

Construction of the cotton mill (Lockwood & Green were the architects), under Capt. Kelsey Mooney began in 1883 and in the spring of 1885 the manufacture of cotton began.

The main building was 418 feet long, 100 feet wide and 4 stories high. The Picker Room wing was 328 feet long, 98 feet wide and 2 stories high. The posts and beams were Southern hard pine—guiders were 12 x 16" of pitch pine 11 feet apart. The flooring was 3" spruce deal, covered with planed birch boards 1¾" thick. The walls were whitened lime and calcimine. The 13 foot ceilings were of tongue and groove pine. The mill was heated by steam with a sprinkler system. The tower in the centre of the building was 128 feet high and the "smoke stack" was 20 feet in diameter at the base, tapered toward the top and 155 feet high. There were 518 Mullin windows, each with 36 panes of glass. Capacity was 1100 looms and 60,000 spindles.[1] Under Joseph Dolphin box looms were put in the wing, which increased the capacity to 1500 looms. The Dye House was built in 1888 and the warehouses were 85 x 40 and 55 x 40 feet respectively. The machinery in the mill was run by two 650 h.p. engines with 10 boilers.[2]

The raw cotton, which was shipped from the southern United States, progressed from the Picker Room to the Card Room, the Spinning Room, then to the Dye House and back to the Weave Room. There were 4 types of looms; there were approximately 50 Stafford Looms (these were very old looms); Croyton Knowles Looms and two types of the Draper Loom. Flannelette went to the Napping Room to pick it out to make it soft, but pant and dress goods were not napped.[3]

The Capitol and Labor Inquiry of 1888 is of interest in that it shows the extent of the Boss's enterprises as well as hearing the laborers' point of view.

Alexander "Boss" Gibson testimony — In 1887 he had manufactured;

25 million deals, boards, scantling & edgings @ $9.00/M	$225,000.00
16 million lath @ $1.05/M	16,800.00
14 million shingles @ $2.25/M	10,000.00
1 million brick	7,000.00
1,860,000 lbs. cloth	502,000.00

He had:

700 woodsmen—cutters received $16.00-$22.00/mo. & found, teamsters $22.00/mo. and found
200 stream drivers $1.00-$3.00/day and found
60 sawmill employees $1.00-$2.50/day
20 men in kiln @ $1.25; foreman $4.00/day, turn out 1½-2 million brick, most shipped to U.S.A.

Both lumber and cotton mills run 10 hours per day.

Rent in brick houses $40.00-$50.00 per year and each person gets his fuel for cost of handling.

The Cotton Mill payroll included also 30 carpenters, 8 painters, 24 machinists, 4 plumbers, 18 laborers, 12 masons. Beside this he had 9 harness makers at St. Mary's, and at Gibson 8 carpenters, 22 in tannery, 10 sawmill men and at Blackville 92 at the sawmills and 15 men in tannery at Millerton.

Testimonies from overseers and workmen, for the Capitol and Labor Inquiry included the following:

C.S. Googhan—superintendent of Cotton Mill—His employees numbered 425 of which one-third were men. Weavers were paid $8.00-$9.00/week and each handled 6 looms. They had a 60 hour work week and started work at 6:45; this gained them 15 minutes per day and allowed them to knock off work at 4:30 on Saturdays and 6 p.m. the rest of the week.

John Murdock—overseer Carding Room—I have 40-42 employees, av. wage $1.00 per day. Only holidays, Christmas. My taxes are $3.00 per year.

W.E. Cheswell—overseer Spinning Room—There are 115 employees in Spinning Room, only 9 are men; doffers start at 30¢ per day and work up to $7.00 per week.

J.C. MacPherson—foreman of Dye House—I have 9 men; the average wage is $1.25 per day. I came from St. Croix; I rent a Company house for $7.00 per month. My taxes, including poll, school and county taxes are $4.00 per year.

John Hatch—foreman of Weave Room—I have 113 employees. The average wage is $1.00 per day, men $1.75 per day. Most are paid by piece work. I rent a Company house for $4.00 per month.

C.O. Shaw—overseer of Cloth Hall—I have 15 employees, 7 of which are women. The average wage is 80¢ per day.

Judson Libbey—second-hand in Cloth Room—We have 15 employees; men receive average wage of $1.25 per day and women 80¢ per day.

Harry Osborne—employee in Dye House—I receive $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Family not here yet; I board at $3.00 per week.

George Tapley—second-hand Top Flat—I receive $1.50-$2.00 per day. Average wage on Top Flat 75¢-$1.00 per day. I came from St. Croix and am boarding at $3.00 per week.

Frank Wood—slasher tender, Top Flat—I worked in cotton mills in U.S.A., have been here 2 years. I rent a 5 room house for $4.00 per month; nothing extra for water in the house.

John Cheetham—mule spinner on 3rd floor—22-24 hands, all male. Average wage $1.70 per day. I have worked in cotton mills in England and U.S.A. I have a Company house which I rent for $7.00 per month. My taxes are $4.00 per year.

Frank Wheeler—age 15. I put bands on hooks on spinning frame and receive 60¢ per day.

Blanch Wheeler—carries filling, receives 70¢ per day.[4]

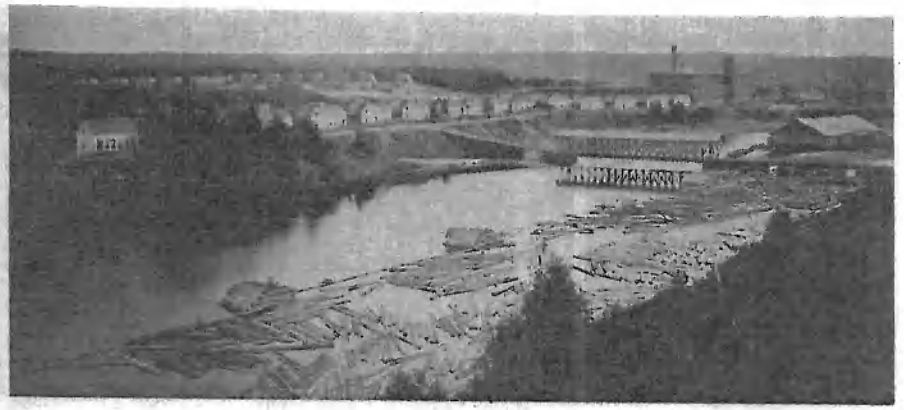
Many of the bosses came from Lowell, Mass.; Thomas Shaw, superintendent of Cotton Mill; Henry Blanchard, boss of Weave Room; C. French, overseer of Spinning Room and Hanley, overseer of Mule Room.[5]

The cotton companies in Upper & Lower Canada wanted the Boss to join them in a cartel; this the Boss refused. The Boss's concern re cartel was real and he foresaw trouble ahead, and the price war was not long in coming. With Confederation the control of the Banking system moved to Upper Canada with the banks in the Provinces becoming branches. The interests of Upper and Lower Canada were always considered first.[6]

Larsen and Smith in "Confederation, was it worth it." states that before Confederation the economic interests of the Maritimes were world wide and trade with Upper and Lower Canada was practically non-existent. Around the 1900's the strategy of transcontinental development began to be highly successful. At least it was from the St. Lawrence Valley to the Pacific.[7]

The cotton manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec began a price war with the Boss. This, added to financial losses at home, saw the Boss eventually lose his interests to Canadian Cottons, Ltd. in 1908.

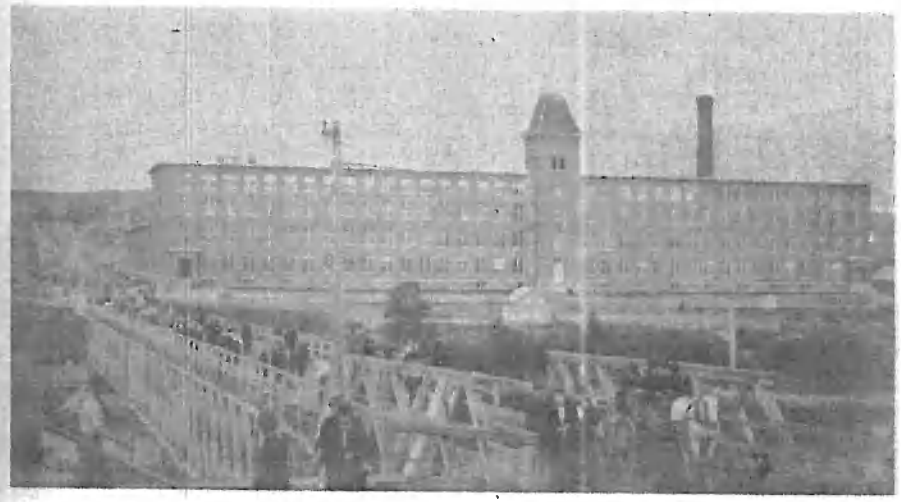
Joseph Dolphin took charge in 1913 for Canadian Cottons. He was a man well suited for the job even at the early age of 26 years. The people of Marysville



Cotton Mill—note 2 bridges and brick houses on Bridge & Downing Streets only. Photo New Brunswick Archives

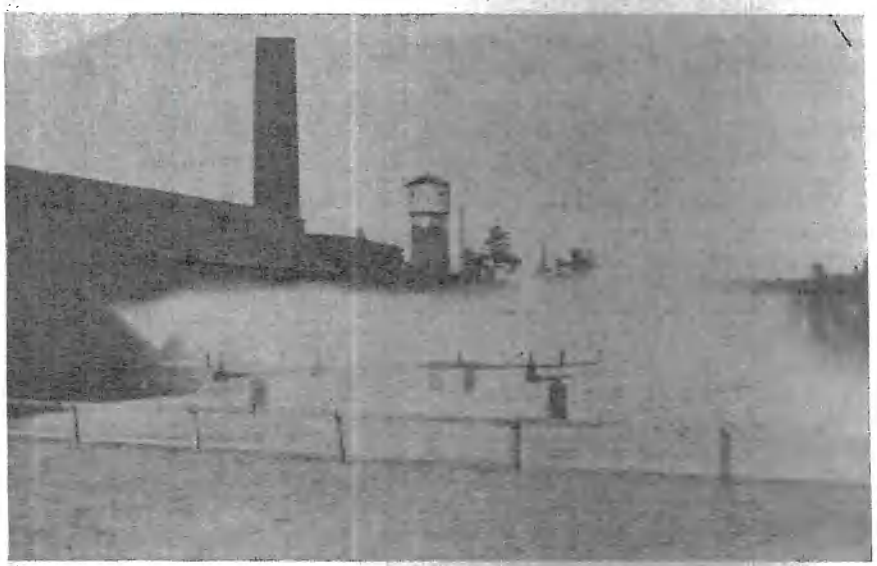
Noon break at cotton mill ca 1900

Boiler and workshop crew ca 1900



Cotton mill and first bridge on this site built by Gibson. Photo New Brunswick Archives.

om fixers and overseers
ck row—William Foss, Charles Hodgson, Abner Sharkey, Thomas MacDowell
ext row—Odbur Hodgson, James Lee, Samuel Hodgson
d row—Lemuel Clegg, Joe Lee
ont row—William Brown, David MacDowell, James Robinson



Cooling pond—water reservoir in background.

A section of weave room (top)
Spinning frames in operation (bottom)

received much the same treatment as under the Boss. Joe never talked about his extra curricular activities, but it was Joe who was behind the new Dawson Club house. He was behind youth work, both in the community and church groups. Junior baseball was his love and he involved himself in their doings. He encouraged tenants to improve their homes by giving them the materials and letting them do it themselves. Rents remained at $4.00 for brick houses, and increased to $5.25 when a bathroom was added.[8] Joe made possible lots of land for the employees to garden to help them weather the depression. There was supposed to be a charge but it was never collected. He let employees cut wood on Company land for 30¢ per cord stumpage.[9] Joe's transfer to Head Office in 1944 was short-lived. He said, "I never saw men so obsessed with money and yet so unconcerned about their mills and who cared less for their employees." He took an early retirement and moved to the west coast.

Employees responded to Joe's dealings in like manner. Many employees came to work early, some like Mrs. Kenny, with flashlights to get their looms ready when the mill started up. Others, like the cleaners, would start as soon as the air pressure was on to clean the cards before the mill started. Employees took a pride in their work and you had men like Orington Whitlock, who always contended he started his loom with three-quarters of a gradual gait.[10]

One could tell that Canadian Cottons was in trouble because of the series of managers who came after Joe Dolphin. J. Sutherland came in 1944, Grant in 1945, R.G. Jamieson in 1948 and Hilton Robinson in 1953. The mill closed on Jan. 27, 1954.[11]

Hamilton Cottons re-opened the mill in 1956 and ran it until Jan. 1973. The manager for Hamilton Cottons was R.R. MacNeil; Fern Prince was weaving superintendent; Charlie Weymouth supervised the yarn production and Ralph Bolster was in charge of maintenance. The Cloth Room foreman was William Moore, Jr., the weaving foreman Chester Cochrane, and Derrick Anderson was the yarn foreman. Waldo Mitchell was in charge of the Office administration.[12]

Whittaker Textiles took over in May, 1973 and ran it until 1975. Lyon Industries rented the finishing plant in 1977 for a short time.

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Rankine's Store, Gibson's General Store—Station.

d. STORES:

Rankine's store supplied Nashwaak Mills' residents with the staples and the hardware necessary. The Boss moved Rankine's store and built his 2 stores on the corner of Bridge and Mill and Bridge and Canada. The Boss's store was where 5000 people got their supplies.[1] There was the dry goods store where Pizza Delight now holds forth, at 263 Canada Street, and the General Store fronted on Mill Street. This later became a drug store; it was P.G. Long's second store. His first was in a building near what is now the corner of Veteran's Drive and Canada Street.

Over the dry goods store was Madam Downing's Millinery store and Manzer's barber shop. Over the General Store was Castle Hall which served as a Town Hall for years, and also as a meeting place for the Methodists until the Boss built the church in 1873.[2] Several lodges also held their meetings there. The General Store became Marysville Stores Co. Ltd. in 1890 and changed places with the dry goods store. Letters were patented in 1916 and it was incorporated in 1918. Signers were Joseph Dolphin, Edwin Kingsley and Elbridge Staples. E. Staples was manager until 1921 when Elbridge Harrison became manager. In 1949 E. Harrison bought it out and Harry Harrison and his son, Donald, ran it after his father's death in 1960. Harry put it on a cash basis July 5th, 1965 to try to compete with the chain stores springing up in the area; he finally closed it out in 1979.

Probably the next longest running store was at 411 Canada Street. It was first run by Robinson and Goodspeed. The latter bought out Robinson and ran it until 1916, when he sold out to Rowley Manzer. Rowley had had a small store on River Street combined with a shoe repair shop. Rowley enlarged the store and added a garage and a meat market. Rowley's son, Harold, was the mainstay of the business in later years and another son, William, ran the garage, They both ceased to exist April 15, 1962.

Two other stores that ran for a considerable time were John H. Steeves on Fisher Avenue, and after his death in 1929, his daughters, Stella and Bessie, ran it successfully for several years. And there was Saunders' store on Canada Street, first located in a building with the Drug Store near Veteran's Drive. In 1930 Saunders bought out the Duncan & Millard Reid store at 177 Canada Street. William ran it after his father's death in 1948 and closed it out in 1982. It was converted to an apartment house in 1983.

There were numerous stores that served a particular area for a time, then closed out. On Canada Street there were: Millard Reid's at 269, Ross Peterson's at 496 and Henry Stewart at 596. On Mill Street was George Foster's Confectionery Store and on Gregory Avenue was Bob's grocery.

River Street has had a number of stores including: Rowley Manzer's, Herb Allen's, William (Billy) Loney, Saul Russel's (who was also a repair mechanic, his main line was furnaces. Saul liked to whet his whistle with his Rum-a-tiz medicine), and Brewer's store. Alex Brewer was also a blacksmith.

Downing Street (then called George Street) had Bob MacPherson's later run by Louis MacPherson. Morrison Street had Bob MacPherson in the bowling hall until it burnt, and Mrs. Tribe's candy store. Wilson's store on Bridge Street was later run by Royden Craft; Wilson was also manager of the Hotel on Bridge Street.

Eugene Savage ran a store in Sandyville in the early 1900's, probably on what is now Cochrane Street; and Pat Ryan's store was on Cochrane Street.

Stores now operating are Grace Bawn's at 13 Canada Street, Peter Sutherland's Shell Convenience Store at 247 Canada Street and Terry & Ann Stafford run the Irvine Convenience Store at 269 Street; then there is the R. & M. store at 506 Canada Street.

Marysville Street has Peter's Canteen and on Fisher Avenue is Beatrice Kelland's store; she bought out Paul Hodgson in 1982. Paul had bought out Walter Robinson in 1954; Walter had started the store in 1950. Wayne Jones opened the Marysville Variety Store at 207 Canada St. in 1983.

e. BLACKSMITHS

Blacksmiths were an integral part of the town's economy in the days of horses. Marysville had some outstanding blacksmiths who could shoe a horse, build everything the teamster needed, from sleds, bob-sleds, waggons, and for the householder the all-important wheelbarrow.

There were a number of blacksmiths, including James McConaghy, George Hanson and W.A. Bradley who were listed in the 1871 census. Edgar H. McConaghy, a son of James, was also a blacksmith as noted in 1881 census. James died in 1903 and Edgar in 1908.

W.A. Bradley sold out to Bradley & Hendry in 1904. They moved to Gibson (Devon) later.

Wallace (Bud) Brown apprenticed under George Hanson and took over the business when he died in 191. Bud Brown closed his shop shortly after World War 2 and Walter Brown, Sr. used it for a storage shed for a few years before it was demolished. This blacksmith shop was at the upper end of Mill Street, across the tracks and down on the flat near where the sawmill used to be.

Alex Brewer did a little blacksmithing on River Street. He also carved out his own wooden leg and was very nimble on it too.

f. POSTAL SERVICES:

The Post Office at 27 Mill Street was largely due to the efforts of Alexande (Sandy) Gibson, Jr., who was MP at the time. It was officially opened Nov 19, 1903 with Mr. George Foster as Post-master, and Fred W. Smith as hi assistant. Foster had previously handled the mail from the hotel on Mill Street of which he was manager. Foster was followed by James S. Inch in 1911 an he was succeeded in 1930 by his son, G. Len Inch, who served us faithfull until 1959. Osborne Gereau was the next and last Post-master and he serve until re-organization and the advent of home mail delivery which closed th Post Office in 1964.

g. DOCTORS:

The first resident doctor was Dr. Fisher who resided at 295 Canada Street. His headache powders were well known and indeed P.G. Long was still putting up Dr. Fisher's headache powders in the late 1970's. He was followed by Dr. Ross; Dr. MacIntyre was next—he lived at 337 Canada Street. His noted prescriptions were spirits of Juniper or spirits of Fermenti. The latter sold for $1.0 and it was the only way to obtain liquor during prohibition.

There were no resident doctors after MacIntyre until the late 1950's when Dr. Murphy took up residence. He was followed by Drs. Somerville, Seamans, Dickinson, Laehay, and now Dr. Tom and Caroline Barry are our resident doctors, with their office at 27 Mill Street.

h. BARBERS:

Some of the barbers have been mentioned from time to time in the press, such as the tragic death of Edward Oldenburg in 1902.[3] He was lending the brakeman a hand to couple cars together when he slipped and was pinned between the cars.

This is not a complete list but as far as I have been able to gather they are:

— Manzer
— Donovan
Edward Oldenburg
William Grace
Alfred Quartermain
Cameron Daley
Arthur Tait
William Moore Sr.
Harry McLaughlin
Bud Cochrane
Wm. (Bill) Higgins
Joseph White
Weldon Chase

i. LADIES HAIR STYLISTS:

The ladies have not been left out. We have at present Jenette's Gallery o Hair Designs at 27 Mill Street, Esther Griffiths at 37 Gregory Ave. and Alice Saunders at 132 Canada St., Fern Hebb, 2 Collett Ct. and Clara Alkern, 464 Canada St. Other hair stylists over the years have been Bessie Gorman, Margaret Peterson, Lois Saunders, Pauline Cain, Donna D's Beauty Shop, 4 Curtis Court, and Velda Chase.

j. MILLINERS & DRESSMAKERS:

There were two prominent Ladies' Wear stores at the turn of the century which were patronized not only by Marysville residents but also by Fredericton and the surrounding area.

Mrs. Maggie (Steele) Robinson & Mrs. Alice (Sherwood, Steele) Watts sporting best of Madam Downing's creations

Madam Downing's Easter opening had Miss Georgia Blythe and Miss Bessie Barker as assistants and were featuring large hats trimmed with flowers and fruit.[4]

Mrs. Liz (White) Couch and Melissa (White) Taylor, seamstresses, were advertising dresses as a specialty on 25 November, 1903.[5]

k. RESTAURANTS:

There have been a number of restaurants in Marysville, but the ones serving us now are The Cotton Cafe, 207 Canada Street which opened in 1981; and the Marysville Pizza Delight, take-out and restaurant opened in 1983 at 263 Canada Street.

Earlier there was on Morrison Street Joe's Canteen, followed by Ross Endall's restaurant, later the Marysville Canteen, also Bob Estey's fish and chips. On the West side there was Pam's restaurant at 247 Canada Street and Don's Snack Bar at 180 Canada Street.

l. GARAGES:

Garages were more than plentiful for a small town. At present we have Murray Bailey's Marysville Gulf Service Station at 71 Canada Street, and Robert Watt's Garage, now Dalton Pond's Shell Garage and R.&M. grocery at 506 Canada Street. We also have two self-serve stations, Pete Sutherland's self-serve Shell and Convenience Store at 247 Canada Street and Terry and Ann Stafford's Irving self-serve and Convenience Store at 253 Canada Street.

Those that have disappeared are Young's garage at the corner of Young & Canada Streets; Staples B.A. at 57 Canada Street; Essensa's Garage at 101 Canada Street which is now Dana's Autobody Repair Shop; Alton Phillips at 138 Canada Street; Colin Smith's at 231 Canada Street (now Wallpaper City); Brown's Esso and Pam's restaurant at 247 Canada Street; Manzer's Garage at 409 Canada Street.

m. MARYSVILLE CREDIT UNION:

The Marysville Credit Union was incorporated 17 May, 1939 to fill a need at that time. It was a god-send to those who needed a small loan at reasonable rates to tide them over a rough spot. It also encouraged thrift.

Those who saw the need and believed that the Credit Union had a place in Marysville were:

J.A. Arnold, Neil Cameron, D.T. Cochrane, N. Douglas Dochrane, Rev. S.A. Dunlop, James Fallon, Ward Gallagher, George Glasier, Harry Gorman, Percy G. Long, Amos MacPherson, Earl MacPherson, W.D. Moore, D.E. Nickerson, Rev. W.K. Pace, Frank Pickard, Phyllis Tait, Louis Titus and Maurice Watts.

These charter members were soon followed by many others as the Credit Union came on line. Their 1969 report showed: $50,061.00 in assets, $16,598.00 loans, $38,593.00 shares and $1,006.71 surplus.[6]

The Drug Store was the meeting place to talk over business or just discuss things in general. P. G. Long was the king-pin for years as he acted as Treasurer and loan advisor to the Board.

In 1973 the Marysville Credit Union merged with the Capital Credit Union which added 65 new members and $29,000.00 in assets.[7]

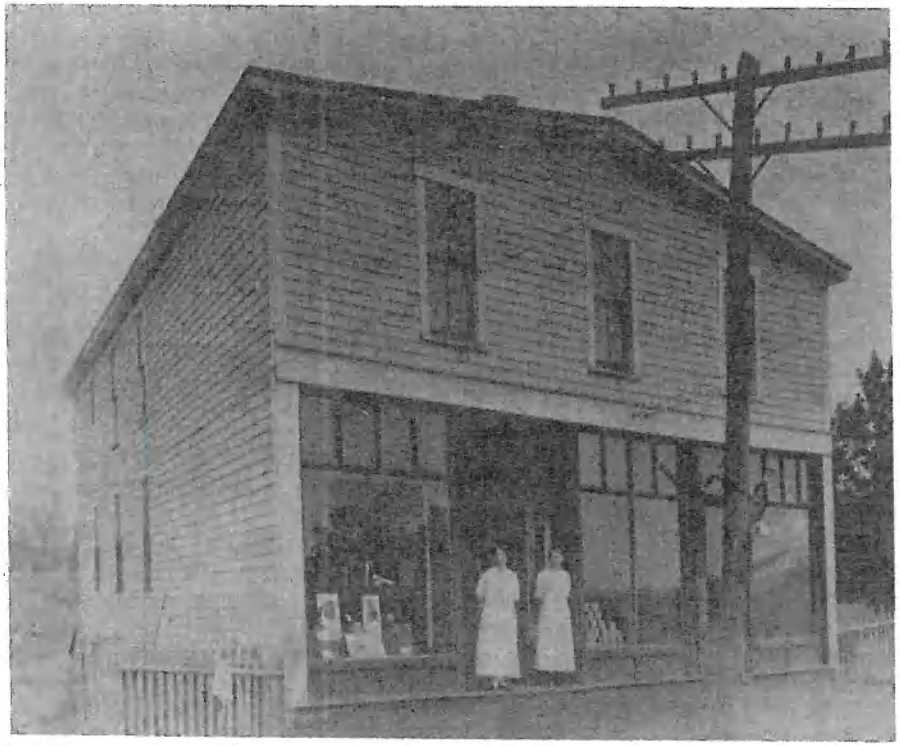
n. BAKERIES:

McConaghy's bakery was situated near the road in front of the house at 380 Canada Street; it served the town for years. After McConaghy, Brennen lived there and ran a little store. He was followed by Green, who also ran a bakery, then Alexander Tait lived there.

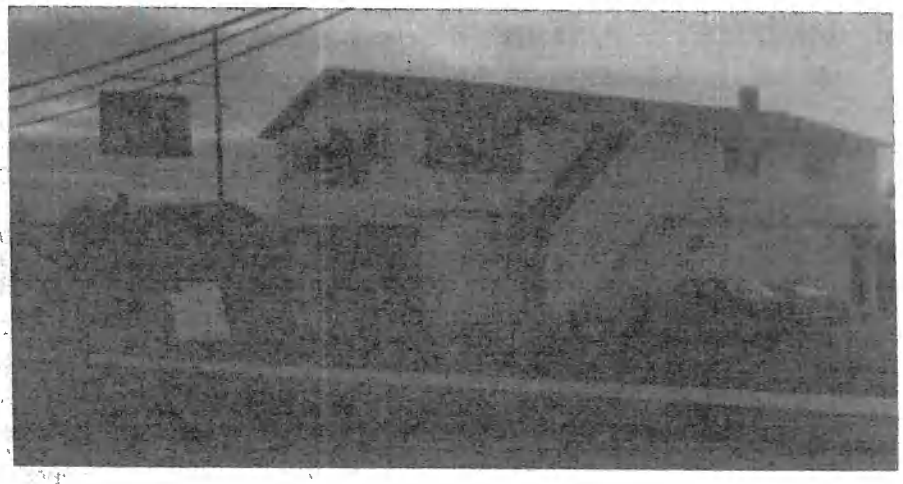
Edward Everett sold his baking from his home at 465 Canada Street in the 30's and 40's and Mabel Marshall's cooking from 44 Bridge Street was eagerly sought after in the 70's.

o. DRUG STORE:

Mr. Coombs operated the first drug store near 227 Canada Street. Percy G. Long apprenticed under Coombs in 1905 and bought him out in 1917. Percy soon transferred his business to 7 Mill Street. A modern drug store was opened at 207 Canada Street in 1964 and in 1966 P.G. Long sold out to other interests and remained as their pharmacist. This drug store closed out in 1980.



1st Marysville Drug Store
Clerks—Mrs. Nettie (Brown) Dunbar, Francis Haines
Right Side—Vern Langilles—grocery store—later—
William Saunders—grocery store
Back Part—George Foss—shoe repair
Donovan's Barber Shop



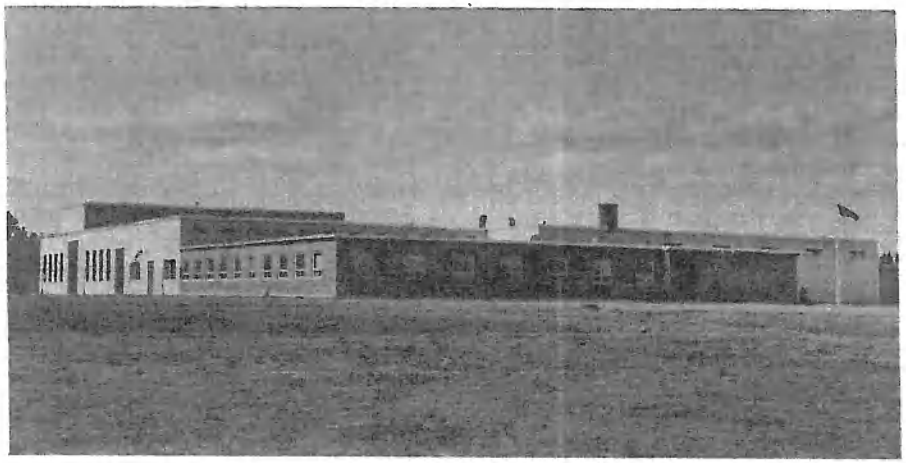
3rd Drug Store—now—Cotton Cafe
2nd Drug Store was on Mill Street

p. THE NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION:

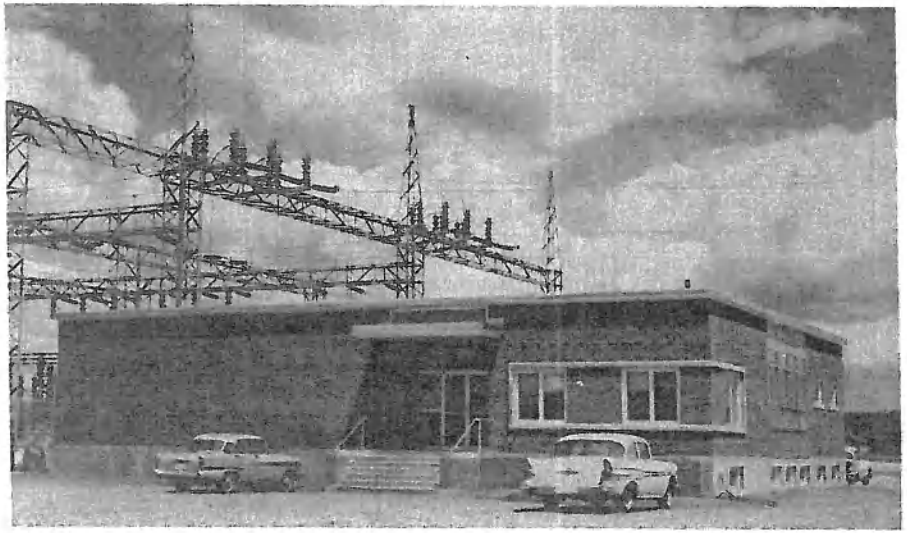
Located on the former Grieves property on Canada Street is the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission's System Operating Center. It is what might be called the nerve center of the utility's provincial system.

It is here that day to day, even hour to hour, provincial power loads are analyzed by system operators and generation in all the Commission plants synchronized to meet the fluctuating demands for power.

It is also the home of the Power Commission's Service Center. Completed in 1961, the spacious new building provides 60,000 square feet of floor space and has grouped, for the first time under one roof, the central stores, meter department, radio shop, repair depot and the lineman's training school.



New Brunswick Electric Power Commission's Service Centre



The System Operating Centre

q. ICE BUSINESS:

Ice was an important commodity during the summer months. Tom Morrison had a small ice business on Morrison Street, then Horace Pond took over and expanded it to include, not only Marysville, but part of Devon.

Ice boxes were kept full for $2.50 per month, or delivered four times per week on your doorstep for $1.25 per month. A single cake of ice ca 15 inches cube was 10 cents. Horace had two ice houses, one in the Pine Grove on the east side of the Nashwaak River, and one on the flat at the old homestead at 502 Canada Street. All ice was cut at the latter location.

The ice was kept clear of snow and when time came to cut was marked off with an ice plow to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. These cakes were 3 feet wide, 5 feet long, and cutting began when the ice was 2 feet thick. After the hole was opened the ice would be sawed through by hand at every 5th cake. These 5 cakes were broken off together and then into individual cakes by means of a crowbar. The cakes were hauled up the sluice by horse and cable and stored. Ice was piled on top of and against bare ice. Then 2 feet of sawdust was packed around the outside of each tier and about 2 feet covered the top layer. The whole operation employed 8-10 men. Besides filling the two ice houses, individuals came for their supply and quite often Horace filled the CNR ice house in Devon.

Electric refrigerators gradually came on line, and by the late '40's the ice business had folded.

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r. FARMING:

In the late 1930's one could count some twenty odd farms within the Town limits. Today there are only four. Most of the farms have succumbed to subdivision development, while a few have grown up in scrub and are non-productive.

The interval sections of what was the McConnell, Grieves and Fisher properties and Charles Pond's upland farm are some of the land cropped by "A.D. Neil and Sons" to help feed their 130 purebred Holstein herd.

Murray Bailey is slowly bringing the old family farm back into production while running the Marysville Gulf station. Murray has 12 purebred Polled Herefords some of which he purchased from the "Rocky "A" Farm."

Ken Trail who has farmed all his life feels that as one approaches the 80 mark he should slow down a little.

Ken sold his milk quota and his Holstein herd in 1978, but rather than let his 170 acre farm lie idle he started into beef cattle the following year.

He uses the Holstein—Hereford—Shorthorn cross breeding program as he thinks it produces better beef. At present his herd is 20 strong and as Ken says it is just enough to keep me active.

Sewell Chase runs the old family farm of 500 acres which dates back several generations. Sewell carried on mixed farming until 1960, then he started in the purebred Polled Hereford program along with his mixed herd of beef cattle.

Things were brought up short when Sewell suffered a severe heart attack in 1968. The boys have helped him carry on but his once strong herd of forty purebred Polled Herefords and his 20-30 mixed beef herd is now down to 18-20 purebred Polled Herefords.

Sewell started into the Christmas tree farming in the 1970's but the last three years late spring frosts have played havoc with the number of good marketable trees. He cultivates about twenty acres in the wild, besides a four acre plantation.

The "Rocky Acres Poultry Farm" and the cattle division the Rocky "A" Farms are the result of good planning, hard work, long hours and a willingness to learn by Walter Brown, Sr. and Walter Brown, Jr.

The "Rocky Acres Poultry Farm" was begun by Walter Brown, Sr. in 1963, with the purchase of a 465 ac. farm and a small hennery which accomodated some 10,000 chicks.

In 1972 he was joined by his son Walter Brown, Jr. and the operation soon began to expand.

They built three new barns 300 x 40 feet. Each barn has two levels and four sections and each barn can handle 28,000 to 35,000 chickens.

"Rocky Acres Farm" buys day old chicks and raises them for meat in five and a half to six weeks. When the chickens arrive they are put on a high protein feed as well as penicillin and vitamins for three days to make sure that they get a good start. Water, feed and light are all automatically controlled.

The cattle division, begun in 1975, goes under the name of "Rocky "A" Farms". They started first with a few Holsteins and also tried their hand with a Hereford—Charolais cross breeding program. In 1979 they discarded these programs and started in the specialized field of purebred Polled Herefords.

The first Herefords were purchased from Allaspring Farms Ltd. Hanwell Road, Fredericton. The Browns then began travelling extensively throughout the Maritimes, Canada and the United States in search of quality stock. Such acquisitions as "Legend Lady" in 1980 at a livestock sale in Ontario for $22,500.00 is an example of this drive to purchase quality stock.

The Browns, realizing that productive animals are healthy animals, adhere to the recommended guide lines of maintaining a healthy herd.

For calving purposes, the cow herd is provided with a barn with adjoining exterior pens and corrals, affording adequate space for free movement. Also their new barn is so constructed that it serves both as a feeding barn with access to open pens, and also serves as a show place for Browns nationally known "Sale of the East." They have sold to buyers in seven Canadian provinces and to two American states which alone speaks for the quality that they have achieved.

At present they are cropping many acres in Durham, Douglas and New Maryland but with the recent purchase of a 300 acre farm near at hand and the clearing of some of their own land they are hoping these will supply their needs in the near future.

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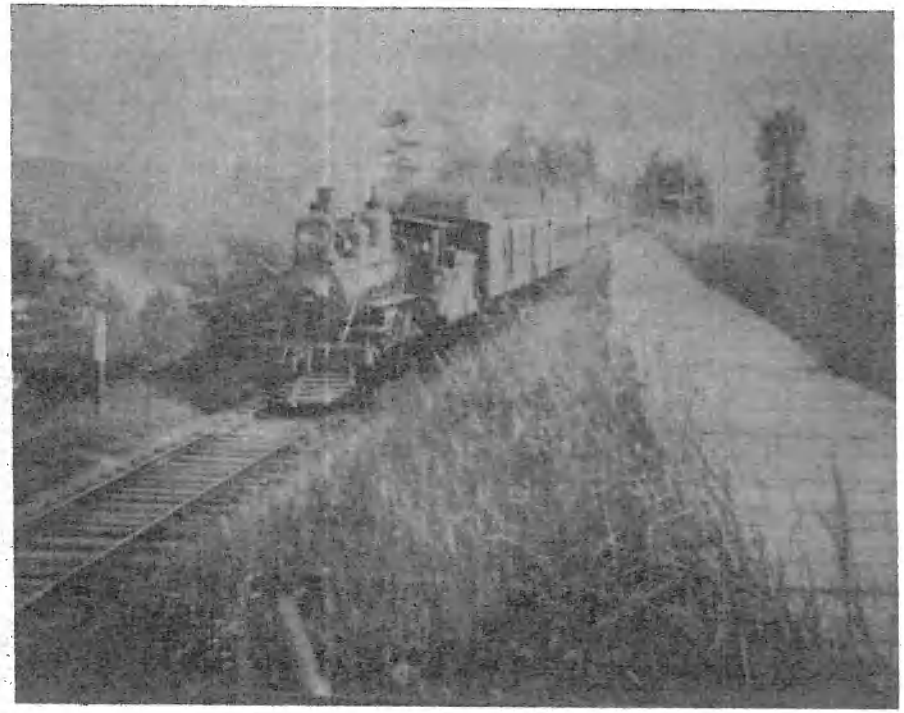


Canada Eastern

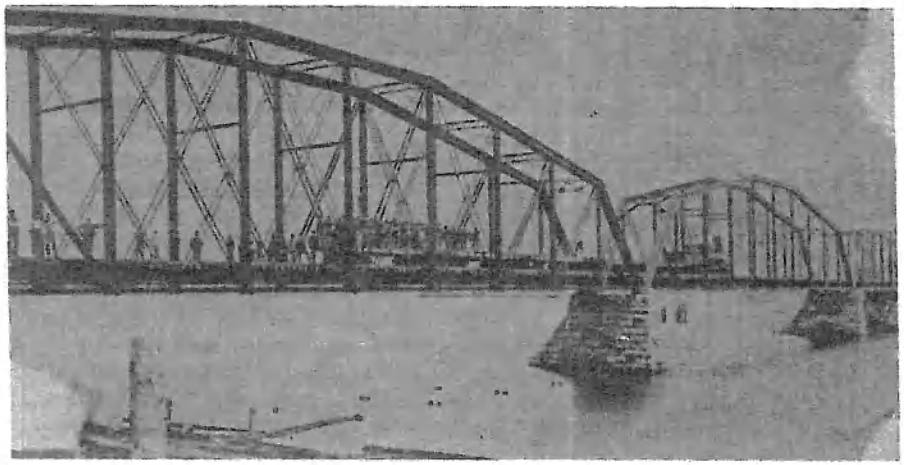
COMMUNICATIONS

Rivers were the only means of travel for the early settlers. They used the open water in the summer and the ice in the winter. Bark canoes were the only method used by the Indians and these canoes were the chief means of travel by the early settlers. But they also used dug-out canoes, row boats, skiffs, sloops, schooners, and etc. As late as 1803 it was said that there were not ten miles of roads in the province outside of Sunbury County fit for a wheel carriage!

In the 1880's one of Gibson's Companies built schooners at the mouth of the Nashwaak. They launched such vessels as the "Jennie Gibson", 1886 (she ran aground in Portland and was wrecked), the "Genesta" in 1887, "Galatia" in 1888. They transported ice to Boston, coal to New Jersey and deals to the British and American markets.[2] The schooner "Bismark" sailed up the Nashwaak with the two 650 h.p. engines for the cotton mill in 1884. The engines were off centre and the "Bismark" listed badly but landed them safely.

Roads followed the trails that were laid out by the early settlers for easy communications.[3] In 1819 a waggon road was opened between Fredericton and the Miramichi. Jack Riley says this was the old stage coach road, and it was first called the Miramichi Road, then the Herron Road, and the lake nearby was known as Herron Lake. The Coleman family operated the Barker House in Fredericton, and their summer home on Herron Lake was called "Killarney"; the name finally rubbed off on the lake and also the road.[4]

In 1821 Robert Rankin stated that there was no recognized road between Fredericton and the Miramichi.[5] "In 1827 a party was glad to make it to the S.W. Miramichi and to leave the trail and avail ourselves of a water journey for the remaining 75 miles."[6] John Chalmers ran a courier service every fortnight between Fredericton and the Miramichi in 1832 and Wm. & James Swim ran a stagecoach between Douglastown and Fredericton in 1837.[7] James W. Kelly had the mail contract and he also ran a stagecoach between Fredericton and Chatham in 1839. The stage left at 6 a.m. and returned the next day at 4 p.m.[8] In 1842 Alexander Goodfellow, road commissioner from Fredericton to Newcastle, was given £10 per mile for upkeep and repairs. He stated that in some places "road in a very imperfect shape."



Test train on Fredericton-Gibson bridge prior to official opening in spring of 1888. (A George A. Taylor negative in the Lord Beaverbrook Collection).

Roads had not improved a great deal even by the late 1920's. We had teams hauling softwood from the mill at the corner of Gibson and Union streets to Marysville; there was many a time that we had to double up to make it through the lane (MacKlin's Lane it was then called,[9] now Gibson Street). There were times that we took to the field to avoid the muddy road.

The road to Fredericton from the White farm on the East side of the Nashwaak, later called the "White Road" crossed the river at a ford at the foot of Kaine Street. It probably ran along what is today Kaine Street, to join a road that ran along the West side of the river at a point a couple of hundred yards or so behind the present Canada Street. From there the road went through the woods, passing close to where Neill's farmhouse now stands, and crossed the St. John River by a ferry at the mouth of Grieves Creek. In 1840 William Grieves received a licence from the York County magistrate 'to keep a Ferry and be Ferryman at Fredericton from the Market House wharf (the old Court House) to the opposite side of the river in St. Mary's'.[10] Later Grieves was to run the first steam ferry on the St. John River to Fredericton.[11] The Grieves family ran a hotel in Fredericton and owned a large farm in Marysville, now the site of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission.

Railroad construction began in New Brunswick in 1847, but it was the Lobster Act, passed in 1864, which provided a subsidy of $10,000.00 per mile that spurred the building of railroads.[12]

Boss Gibson "got his feet wet" as a director of the Fredericton Railway Company which was formed in 1866. There were 17 stockholders who put up $28,560.00 each, to which the city added a grant of $50,000.00 and York County $30,000.00 Under the Lobster Act the Province was committed to more than $200,000.00. The first sod was turned Nov. 6, 1867, and service between St. John and Fredericton began Dec. 1, 1869; passenger service ended April 28, 1962. "Via Rail" has since taken over this passenger service.[13]

Gibson's next venture was the line between Gibson (Devon) and Edmundston. The New Brunswick Railway Company was incorporated in 1870 to build a line that had been surveyed in 1864.[14] The Company was to receive 10,000 acres of Crown Land per mile of track. The Company got nowhere until Gibson offered to finance one-quarter of the project rather than see it fail. Gibson became President and Fredericton granted $25,000.00, York and Carleton Counties each contributed $100,000.00. The first sod was turned May 7, 1872 and by 1878 they had reached Edmundston, with spur lines to Fort Fairfield and Caribou, Maine. The line changed hands in 1880. Gibson had wanted the line changed from narrow to standard gage and when this was not forthcoming he sold his shares for $800,000.00 and severed his connections with the Company.[15]

The Central Railroad Co. was formed in 1871 to build a railroad from Gibson to a point at or near Grand Lake. In 1876 each director took out 200 shares worth $20,000.00 Alexander Gibson was President 1871-1883; other directors were A. Sterling, Fred Thompson, Charles Burpee, George King, Laughlin Ferris, George White, E.R. Burpee, Frank Morrison, Charles H. Lugrin, Julius Inch and Alex. Sterling (executor of late will of John Pickard). A series of lawsuits against the directors by Caleb Wetmore put this on hold and no construction was begun under this Board.

Gibson could see that the Railway was important in opening up vast acreages of timber lands, but he had his doubts about a railway from Gibson to the Miramichi, since it meant working with Jabez Bunting Snowball, who was building part of it. Both had huge timber acreages and sawmills and they were bitter rivals.[16]

The Northern and Western Railway Company was formed in 1872 to build a railway to the North shore. Nothing was done until 1882 when the Government renewed the Incorporation Act of the Northern and Western and offered a subsidy of $3,000.00 per mile.[17] The Federal Government offered a further subsidy of $3,200.00 a mile. The Company elected Gibson as President and construction began July 15, 1884, with Gibson building a wharf at Gibson on the east bank of the St. John River. From here he pushed the rails through the Nashwaak Valley to Boiestown. Meanwhile Snowball had been laying track westward and the two joined near Doaktown.[18] The rails were of Barrow steel, 45 lbs. to the yard; ties were first cedar, later hemlock. The first boxcars were 28 feet long with a capacity of 15 tons. By 1886 passenger service between Chatham and Fredericton was inaugerated. Conductors received $40.00 per month and brakemen $36.00 per month.

While the railway was under construction Gibson and Senator Thomas Temple, E.R. Burpee, Alexander Gibson Jr. and F.S. Hilyard formed the Fredericton Bridge Company to build a bridge across the St. John River. The foundation stone was laid June 20, 1887. The Lachine Company of Lachine, Quebec, built the bridge and traffic began in 1888.[19]

Once the traffic began to move on the Northern and Western Line the "battle of the Giants" began. At a Directors' meeting in 1893 Snowball was elected President in place of Gibson. Gibson refused to ship anything on the railway and finally brought it to a buy or sell deal, and Gibson bought out Snowball's interests. The Northern and Western Railway became the Canada Eastern in 1890. In 1904 Gibson sold the railway to the Federal Government for $800,000.00 and it later became the Canadian National.

The "Suburban" was the means of transportation between Marysville and Fredericton until 1933. It left Fredericton at 6:30 a.m. to bring the mill hands to work and returned at 8:30 with the college and High School students. It made another trip leaving Fredericton at 11:15a.m. and returning from Marysville at 1:30 p.m. The next run was 4:30 p.m. when it brought the students back to Marysville and returned at 5:30 p.m. with the mill hands.[20]

The "Suburban" made evening trips to hockey games, for Opera performances, concerts and other special events. The 1:30 p.m. trip on Saturday saw most of the town's inhabitants crowded on the two coaches with their wages in their pockets, ready for shopping sprees or a day on the town. The Boss also used the "Suburban" for his impromptu picnics, when he would order railings on the flat cars and seats and take all and sundry up the line for an outing or for a picnic. In the late 1930's the "Suburban" was replaced by taxis and busses.

One of the C.N.R.'s most picturesque innovations was the famous "Whooper". The light engine and two wooden cars made the first run from Newcastle to Blackville, and before it returned it was named the "Whooper" because of its shrill whistle. By 1918 it ran to Fredericton each evening, returning the next morning. Then it became tri-weekly and then a "Bud" car, and then the run was cancelled Jan. 10, 1961.[21]

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MAYOR
1887—1908

Alexander (Sandy) Gibson, Jr.

CIVIC GOVERNMENT

a. Period 1887-1908

New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia on 18th of June 1784 and His Majesty's Government appointed Colonel Thomas Carleton as Governor. He ruled by order-in-council until 1786 when with continued pressure from England and his demotion to Lieut. Governor he finally abolished the Board of Trustees and appointed magistrates and justices. What was later to be known as the Town of Marysville was administrated by magistrates.

An act to incorporate the Town of Marysville was passed at the sitting of the New Brunswick Legislature on April 2nd 1886 and was proclaimed in the Royal Gazette on April 7th of the same year.[1] "Boss" Gibson who promoted this act named the town Marysville in honour of his wife Mary and his daughter Mary, the latter being deceased at the time. For the crest of the coat-of-arms of the town he chose as an emblem the pine tree.

A meeting called on January 10th, 1887, appointed David Pugh as returning officer. Those elected on 24th of January, 1887, were:

Mayor—Alexander Gibson, Jr.
Ward 1.—John Gibson, Dr. I.C. Sharp
Assessor: James Glendenning

Ward 2.—Alfred Rowley, David Alexander
Assessor: William Temple Day
Ward 3.—Elias White, James Gibson
Assessor: William Simpson
Clerk—E. A. Tapley
Treasurer & Collector of Taxes: A.G. Robinson
Marshall—Alfred Baker
Auditor—James Murray
Hog Reeves—Alfred Baker, Michael Weade
Surveyors of Wood & Bark: David Pugh, E.B. Staples
Commissioner of Roads: Michael Weade
Commissioner of Poor: George B. Hanson

The remuneration for the various offices were as follows: Assessors: .02% of amount assessed in their ward; Clerk—$40.00 per year; Treasurer: .04% of Taxes and 6% of dog tax; Marshal and Constable $1.00 per night from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m.; Commissioner of Roads and Poor, each 5% of expenditures.

The Mayor, Clerk and Treasurer remained the same throughout this period, but Fraser Saunders took over as Marshal in 1908. Other councillors for this period were: Hugh Alexander, Samuel Butler, George Foster, Robert Gamble, C.H. Hatt, Thomas Likely, J.R. McConnell, Horace Pugh, D.P. Reid, James Sloat, R.A. Stafford, Walter Walker.

In 1890 the budget of $2,006.71 was made up as follows: York County assessment $1,106.71; Roads $500.00; Police $300.00; Poor $100.00.

David Alexander, Alfred Rowley and James Gibson brought in the by-laws which were adopted by the council on 12th April, 1887. Peddlers were common and in order to regulate them, licences were mandatory in 1892 at $2.00 per month; this was raised to $10.00 per month in 1893. In 1893 Coun. Sharp was ordered to procure eight street lamps for the town. In October the council had a heated debate over the jail, but when it was shown that "Boss" Gibson had built the jail at no cost to the town and that the town had paid neither rent nor upkeep, the matter was quietly dropped. This same year saw the appointment of Pound Keepers, Field Drivers and Fred Pond was to be paid $1.00 per day for each day he did business to run the Merry-go-round on Baseball Hill.

In 1897 a committee was appointed to collect funds for the Victoria Public Hospital in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. In 1902 the town's assessment for the hospital was $100.00. A smallpox epidemic hit the town in 1904.

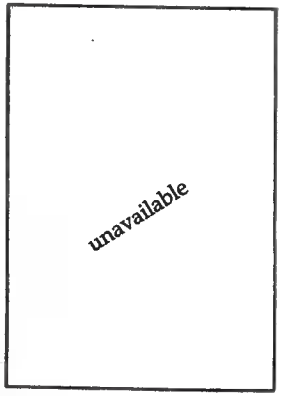
In 1908 Ward 4 was created, and the same year the streets were named; the main street on the west side of the river was Gibson (later named Main), and on the east side they were Bridge, Church, White, Fisher, Maple, Allen, Morrison, River and George. Licences issued that year were to Merry-go-round, butchers, grocers, laundry, trucking (team), piano and organ agents, sewing machines, insurance agents, entertainments, jewellery, pictures, book agents, silverware, nursery stock and dry goods. In October the council decided that the gasoline street lamps were not suitable and did not proceed further. J.H. Hatt offered to place an acetylene lamp in front of his stable on Morrison Street for $2.00 per month but council refused.

The Post Office was officially opened Nov. 19th, 1903, with George W. Foster as Postmaster and Fred W. Smith, assistant. The Post Office was initiated and brought to fruition mainly through the efforts of Alex. Gibson, Jr., M.P. at the time.

MAYORS
1908-1928

C.H. HATT
1908-1913

COL. W.H. GRAY
1913-15



THOMAS MORRISON
1915-16

FREEMAN T. GILBERT
1916-1918

JESSE STAFFORD
1918-1919

J. WALTER WALKER
1919-20

NORMAN COCHRANE
1920-25

GEORGE TAPLEY
1925-28

b. Period 1908-1928

Eight mayors served through this period; they included C.H. Hatt, Lt. Col. W.H. Gray, Thomas Morrison, Freeman Gilbert, Jesse Stafford, J.W. Walker, Norman Cochrane and George Tapley.

Sewers in the town were of hemlock until 1909 when the sewer on Allen Street was laid with terra cotta pipe by John H. Steeves for $2.00 per rod. Wesley Capen laid 1556 feet of sidewalk for 2¢ per foot. Mr. Rowley gave permission for the town to use the sand hole above Harry Finnamore's, now Burton McKinley's, 616 Canada Street for a dump. In 1912 a siding and shelter was built at Sandyville for those travelling on the "Hooper" and the "Suburban".

On the 20th April, 1918, a fire in Sandyville destroyed eight single houses and four double tenement houses, along with barns, outbuildings, etc. Owners were Garfield Peterson, George Myers, Elbridge Walker, John Marshall, Norval Dennison, — Titus, John Sloat, Eldon Peterson, Dave Saunders, Fred Estabrooks, Thomas Grant and Eugene Savage.[2]

Concrete houses in (Punkin Centre), Minue Terrace, were finished and William Manzer and Jacob Pine moved in on 9th December, 1918.

The Armistice of 1918 was royally celebrated with a gigantic parade led by Lt. Col. Gray, with Marysville's own Brass Band, and in the evening with a giant bonfire prepared by Joseph Dolphin and P.E. Nickerson. The Tyro Band made a big hit and the Kaiser was duly cremated.

This year the flu epidemic was at its peak and took a ghastly toll. Mary L. Murdock, V.O.N. resigned Nov. 5th, 1923.

The Park was donated to the town by Canadian Cottons in 1924, mainly through the efforts of the manager, Joseph Dolphin. The town limits were shortened in 1925, and concrete sidewalks laid on the west side of Main Street from Store corner to United Baptist Church, and on the east side from the bridge to the jail, on Church Street (now Marshall Street); Morrison and Allen streets were paved in 1926.

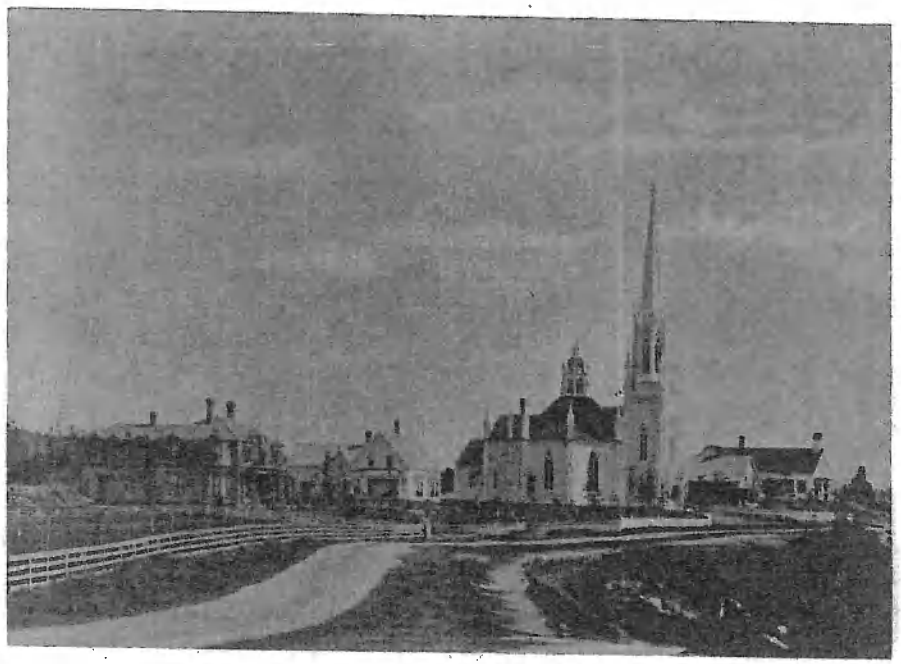
The Marysville War Memorial was unveiled July 2nd, 1925. A special train brought the York Regiment Band and a delegation from the Great War Veterans' Association to Marysville. The firing party was under the direction of Capt. H.H. Hatch, Parade Marshal Lt. Col. W.H. Gray. The Veterans marched to the school, where they were joined by 360 children, who marched by grades under their teachers, the Misses Lois Pugh, Fannie Young, Carrie Andrews, Sadie Miller, Mrs. Stella Cochrane, Verna Akerley, and the principal, Zula V. Hallett. The massed choirs of the churches were in attendance. Mrs. Charles Fisher was selected to unveil the memorial as her son Pte. George Fisher was the first Marysville man to fall in battle.

The ceremony was: Hymn "O God our help in Ages Past"; Prayer, Rev. Dr. N.A. MacNeil; song by Maple Leaf Scholars, directed by Prof. John Peterson; Welcome, Mayor Norman Cochrane; Address by Lt. Gov. Todd; Unveiling by Mrs. Charles Fisher; placing of floral tributes; Speakers, R.B. Hanson, C.D. Richards and Lt. Col. Osborne; Benediction, Rev. J.J. Pinkerton.

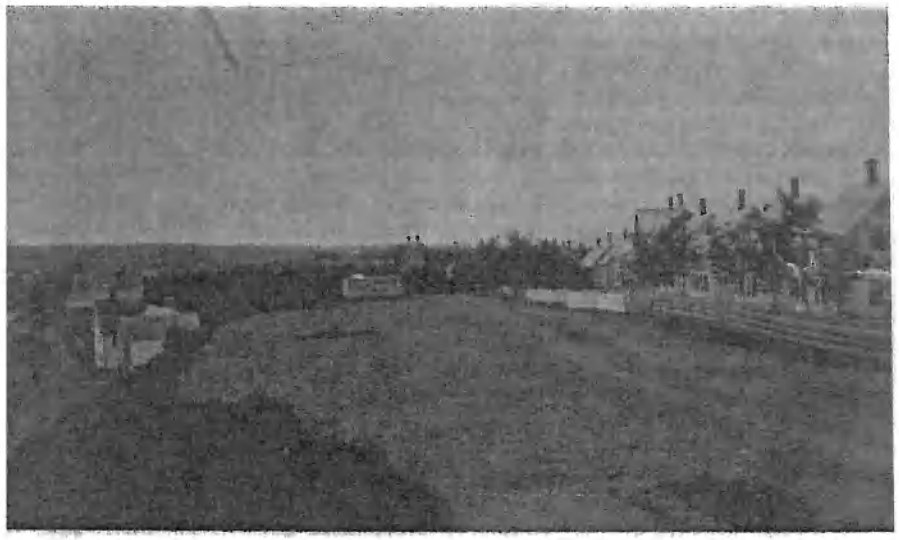
By the year 1927 the budget had soared to $25,407.36 with only two major assessments, the Canadian Cottons assessed at $500,000.00 and the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co. $60,000.00 on the dam that they built and owned.

Nevertheless Marysville went all out this year for the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. The Parade Marshal was again Lt. Col. Gray, Drum Major, Walter Sacre, our band and the Burtt's Corner band. The Marysville Legion Branch #15 was in charge of Sgt. Harry Moffatt; Morrison Street school in charge of Fannie Young and Miriam Osborne and the Main Street school in charge of Daisy Boyce, Sadie Miller, Verna Akerley, Stella Cochrane, Zula Hallett. The Nashwaak Lodge No. 72, I.O.O.F. in charge of E.B. Staples, Sr. Citizens Elias White, Dudley Bubar and Sanford J. Pond; Red Cross float in charge of Miss S. Squires, V.O.N.; also participating were Maple Leaf Lodge, L.O.B.A., Knights of Pythias, Peace Temple No. 12 Pythian Sisters, Amethyst Rebecca Lodge I.O.O.F. The bugler for the occasion was Fred MacMorris. Mayor George Tapley planted a maple to commemorate Confederation, and officially changed the name of Main Street to Canada Street. The oration was given by Miss Zula V. Hallett, a reading "Trees" by Harriett Manzer and finally the dedication of the new Alexander Gibson Memorial School, under direction of the chairman of the School Board, Charles Finnamore. The children were given a treat of fruit and candy and in the evening Band music and fireworks.

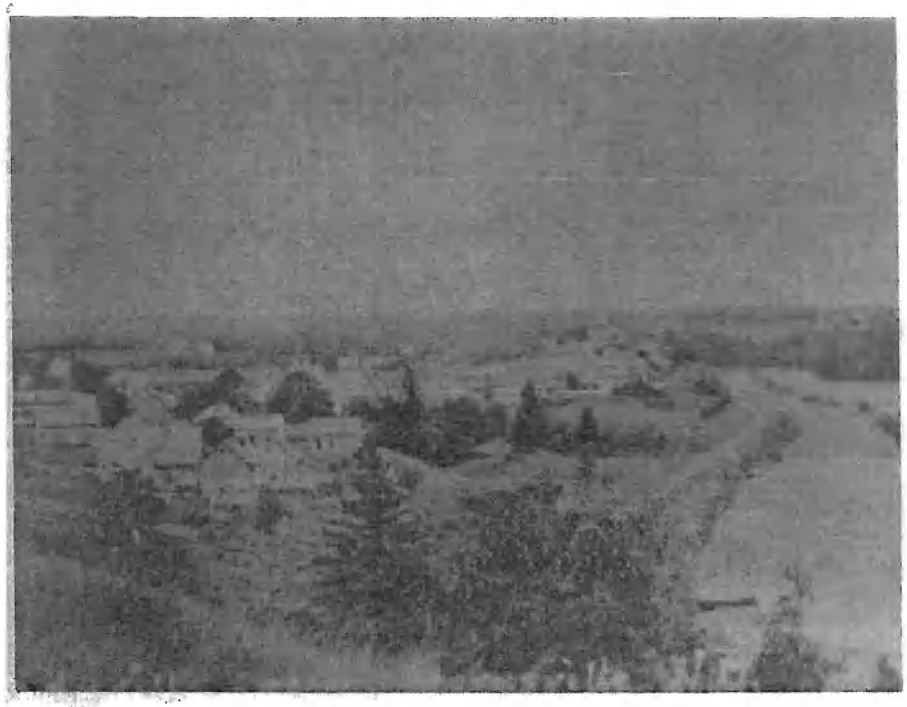
Councillors serving in this period were: Fred Collings, Charles Finnamore, Freeman Gilbert, William Harris, Joe Hazelwood, Charles Hodgson, Bert Manzer, Rowley Manzer, Marvin Minue, William Moore, Thomas Morrison, John McInnis, Dan MacCausland, Elmer MacFarlane, Horace Pettigrove, Dan Pickard, Sanford Pond, Horace Pugh, Duncan Robinson, Charles Sloat, Joseph Sloat, Jesse Stafford, Moses Staples, George Tapley, J. Walter Walker, G.W. Ward, Wilfred Young; Treasurer Harry A. Gibson 1905, Richard Sloat 1908; Clerk A.W. MacPherson 1908, C.D. Bird 1925, Norman C. Cochrane 1926; Marshal I.C. Price 19- , Earl MacPherson 1925, Harry Arnold 1926.



Canada St. ca. 1874
1st house was at 343 Canada St. It was type of house built by "Boss" for his sons and daughters. This one burnt. The Ralph Long house at 335 Canada is another one. Parsonage—church—W. Temple Day's house—school. Photo by Mersereau



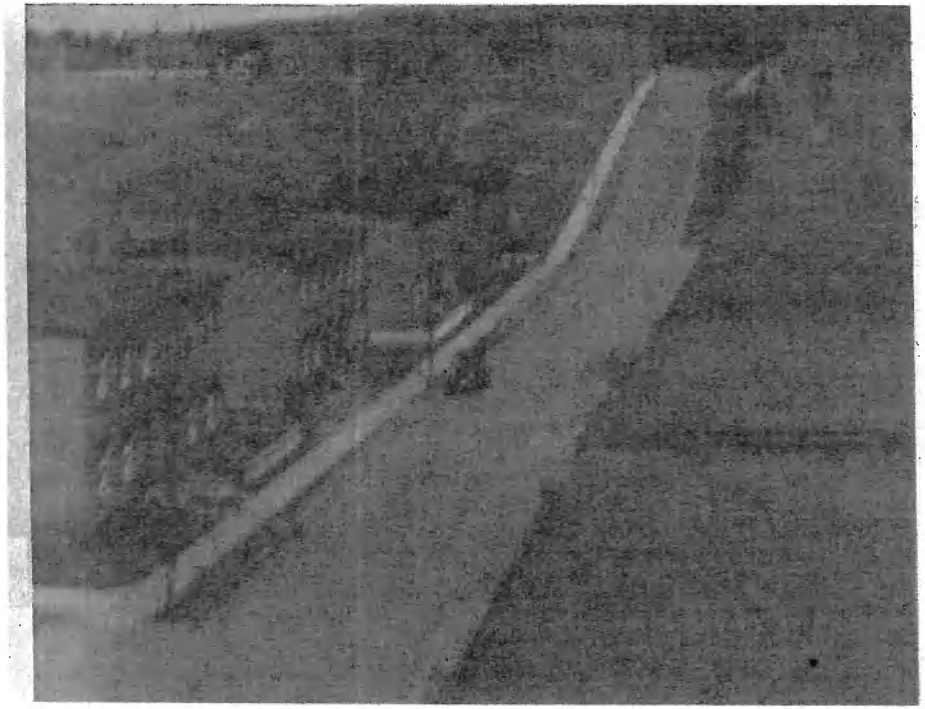
Canada St. about from 299 to 293. (Note Mersereau's Photo Salon. Most of Pictures of Marysville were taken by Mersereau). Photo by J.R. Mersereau



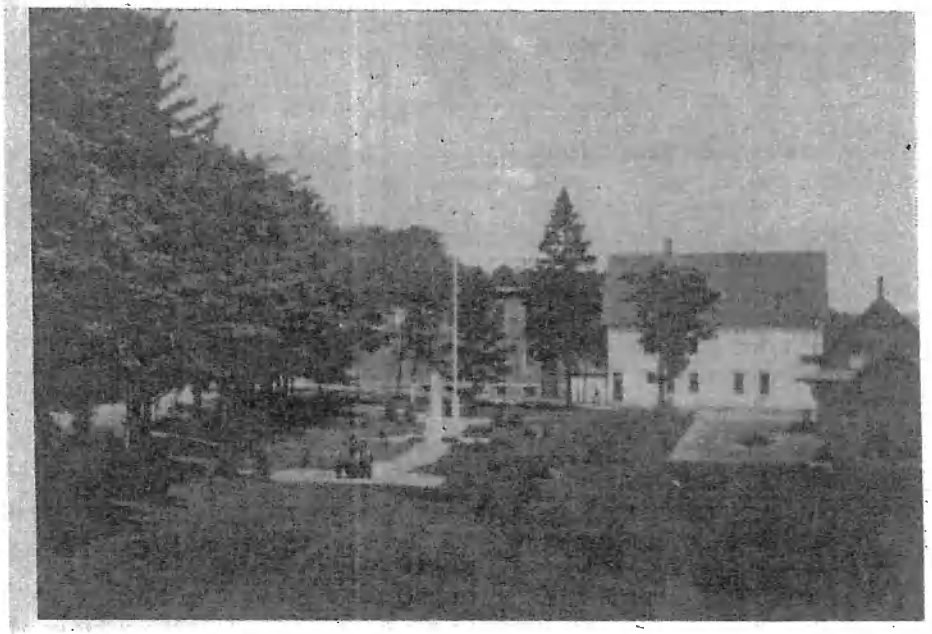
Sandyville Photo by Mersereau

River St. Photo by Mersereau

Morrison St.



Bridge St. from roof of mill.



Memorial Park

MAYORS
1928-1949

ROWLEY MANZER
1928-30

J. WALTER WALKER
1930-36

P.G. LONG
1936-39

ELBRIDGE HARRISON
1939-41

LOUIS TITUS
1941-45

MURRAY MacDONALD
1945-49

c. Period 1929-1949

The Mayors during this period were: Rowley Manzer, J. Walter Walker, Percy G. Long, Elbridge Harrison, Louis Titus and Murray MacDonald.

Sidewalks in Ward 1 were built with clinkers from the mill in 1929 and clinkers were used not only for sidewalks but for roads as late as 1942. Rowley Manzer was a "no frills" Mayor who was more interested in obtaining value for your money, so it was no surprise to see the $500.00 budgeted for council chambers renovations used for road repair and to lay the sewer to the United Church property.

The first pole for electric power supplied by the Provincial Government was erected on 29 May, 1931 and on Oct. 8th of the same year the Big engine at the mill that had supplied power for us and the mill was silenced. The first fire had been started in No. 4 boiler with new stoker on Oct. 13th, 1928. Lights in town were left on all night at first but later were turned off at 2 a.m. Joseph Dolphin set the power rate at 4¢ per kw. Lights were extended to Ward 3 in 1934 but Ward 1's request the same year was turned down.

Relief was a harsh reality and a bone of contention to most councils. In 1932 there were 8 families, comprising 36 people on relief. In 1933 there were 7 families and 21 persons and 2 families in 1934. No relief was needed in 1937. Men on relief reported each morning at 8 a.m. to the Commissioner, who chose the men he needed for the day's work. Any man not reporting was cut off relief. The marshal was equipped with a new bicycle in 1932, and his pay increased to 28½¢ per hour, plus uniform. This year was also the start of the Town Garden plots. Joseph Dolphin gave permission to use Company land for their plots and set a minimum rent for each, but the mill never collected any rent for these plots through the years. The town supplied seed for needy families.

In 1933 Mrs. Amos MacPherson was appointed Town nurse at $200.00 per year. In 1939 a Baby Clinic was started under Mrs. Edward McInnis at $25.00 per month; later this was extended to include a dental clinic for school children; the Dentists donated their services for some 100 children that year. Through the years the Town supported baseball, both Junior and Senior, hockey, school sports and the band.

The Highway Transport Co. was given a 10 year permit in 1936 to run busses between Fredericton and Marysville for $2500.00. Also in 1936 milk inspection began in the town. The proposal for a liquor outlet in the town had a short life; the churches strongly opposed the sale of liquor and the council concurred.

The Canadian Cottons put in a new water system in 1937 and a new bridge was built over the Millbrook. P.G. Long and Harold Nickerson were the appointees to the Hospital Board in 1941. In 1942, two guns were placed in the Park and two air raid sirens erected.

One of the most extensive periods of town improvements, as well as the most expensive, occurred under Mayor Murray MacDonald. Victory celebrations had set the mood of the people as they breathed a sigh of relief and thanksgiving that World War 2 was over. The people looked forward to a time of peace and prosperity. The reuniting of families long separated signaled in a time of relaxation and enjoyment. For those who had given and lost loved ones it was a time of harsh readjustment, heartache and a drawing forth of that inner reserve of courage, determination and faith to look with hope to the future.

Revs. R. Loring, A.G. Crowe, and F.A. Watson, along with G.W. Crandlemire, school principal, and Councilors William Johnson and Joseph Donahee were the Committee that had charge of the Victory celebrations. The Town had given generously of their young men and women as well as financially supporting the War through the purchase of Victory Bonds, support of the Red Cross and the Salvation Army.

The tip of the iceberg was also ushered in in 1945, with the town extending sewer to McGloins (now 12 Duke Street), and by construction of a road, now called Ramsey Street, to accommodate a wood factory. This road was the first of the cost plus contracts entered into by the town. Hanson Brothers were awarded the contract, and the gravel road was completed at a cost of $1,102.80. The following year the sidewalks were extended from Harry Grant's (now 203 Canada St.) to Hanson's (140 Canada St.). A road was opened to Harold Young's subdivision and a $1,000.00 grant was given to the Marysville Athletic Association to run a rink and to build dressing rooms.

The big project was sewers, water and light to the Veteran's Housing project at a cost of some $20,000.00. The 12 acre tract of land had been donated by the School Board to the town and the town laid out the building lots to the specifications as laid down by the Veteran's Land Act. Each lot was sold to the Veteran for $10.00, with the stipulation that he build within a year; if not, the lot reverted to the town and was given to another Veteran. Unfortunately all Veterans were not aware of the offer until it was too late and some were very bitter. The town accepted the first 20 names submitted and these were: Robert Arnold, Ronald Arnold, Ersel Austin, Allen Banks, Walter Brown, Chester Beatty, William Donahee, William Doucette, Harry Harrison, Frank Hicks, Chester Lyons, Clair MacDonald, Burton McAfferty, Floyd McKay, Charles Morris, Ken Poore, Sterling Pyne, Ralph Savage, Murray Stafford and William Stafford. William Stafford did not build and Nathan Merrill received his lot.

The Legion contracted for Hut No. 16 at Ripples for $500.00 and the town bought it for the Legion and were reimbursed later. Ashley Colter moved the building in from Ripples and set it in place.

Water and sewage for the town had been talked of for a number of years, but it was not until 1947 that definite steps were taken to bring it to fruition. In that year Hanson & Hanson Engineers were hired to survey and supervise the construction for 6% of cost. A 50,000 gallon water tank was purchased from Chipman for $600.00 Water was the main concern of the Council, although both sides of the river had wells that were doing the job. Dr. W.J. Wright, a retired and noted geologist, was asked to help, and after surveying and sampling on both sides of the river, he recommended drilling on the S.J. Hallett property at 363 Canada Street. The abundance of water surprised even Dr. Wright, who said we must have tapped an underground river by the steady and tremendous flow. For his efforts the Council gave him $10.00 and a letter of thanks.

After two years of arguing on the width of the road, the Council finally constructed a road to Royden Craft's on Bridge Street. Also Walter Brown began a garbage collection business with the Town's permission. On the sports scene, two events highlighted 1947, and that was the winning of the Provincial Bowling Tournament and the Provincial Baseball championship.

Water and sewage were extended throughout the town in 1948. Several bids were received, ranging from $58,000.00 to $116,000.00. Alderman Elbridge Harrison strongly opposed Hanson's bid of $58,000.00 as being too low and unrealistic. However, when it came to a vote Harrison and Dayton were the only two voting against it. Harrison immediately resigned. Harrison was vindicated later when the tax payers on the east side wanted to know when Hanson Brothers were going to start laying water and sewage on their side of the river. Then it was revealed that the wording of the contract was somewhat ambiguous and the Town's lawyer said it was a matter for the courts, yet in his opinion the courts would rule that the contract was for the west side only. More than

one councillor wanted it recorded that they had thought the contract called for the whole town, but it was far too late. An additional $75,000.00 was needed to put water and sewage on the east side, plus $3,055.13 for crossing the river. The contract called for maintenance for one year after installation, but as early as 1950 sections had to be re-laid and several hydrants replaced. Sewers were extended to Ward 3 in 1950 at a cost of $500.00 by Town's road crew and maintenance personnel.

The Council was in a further bind with trying to settle with Hanson & Hanson Engineers. This they attempted to do several times, but finally had to pay 6% of costs instead of 6% of cost of materials which they had thought they endorsed.

Sidewalks were extended to Sandyville, and from the railway crossing to the Reformed Baptist Church (now 5 McGloin St.).

Mr. Jameison, manager of the Canadian Cottons, appeared before the Council and stated that he had suggested to the Board of Directors in Montreal to be prepared for an increase in taxes, and he had suggested that these might go as high as $56,000.00; however, he said the $70,000.00 levy was far too much of a jump in one year. He said that even raising the rents, which were then $5.25 per month for half of a self-contained brick house, the Company could not hope to meet this increase without jeopardizing the Company and that it could well lead to closing of the mill.

The Council agreed that the tax was excessive, but the costs of installation were far and beyond their anticipated costs and all would have to bear the costs.

The Council agreed that $1.00 per month would be the cost of water to each householder and $2.50 for commercial businesses. Dayton suggested water meters, especially for commercial businesses, but the Council, still smarting from water and sewage hassle wanted this nightmare closed and so voted against meters.

Councillors who served through this period were: Merritt Amos, Neil Allen, John Arnold, Gerald Cain, Neil Cameron, Don Cochrane, Sylvester Collings, Cecil Daley, Joseph Donahee, Charles Finnamore, Ritchie Gorman, Irvin Gregory, Elbridge Harrison, William Johnson, Daniel MacCausland, Murray MacDonald, Amos MacPherson, J.B. McInnis, Bertram Manzer, Fred Meurling, Harry Moffett, Roy Moore, William Moore, C.W. Morris, Charles Morgan, Howard O'Donnell, Watson Peterson, H.R. Pettigrove, Frank Pickard, Jacob Pyne, C. Sloat, Charles Stephenson, George A. Tapley, Louis Titus, Maurice Watts, Mullen Young, Wilfred Young.

The police chief was William Wibberly, 1938-45, followed by Osborne Gereau, 1945-50.

MAYORS
1949-1973

PERCY G. LONG
1949-59

NEIL ALLEN
1959-62 1964-66 1971-73

FRED CHASE
1962-64

WILLIAM LAPOINTE
1967-71

d. Period 1950-1973

These were the turbulent years for the town of Marysville. Their only industry, the Cotton Mill, closed in 1954, was opened again by Hamilton Cottons in 1957, closed again January 1973 and opened again in May, 1973 by Whittaker Textiles, closed again in 1975 and Lyon Industries of Montreal leased the Dye plant in 1977, but their tenure too was only of short duration. One could almost say of the last two that when the Government handouts ended, so did they.

The Town Planning Commission came on line in 1950. Those appointed were: Harold Manzer, chairman, G.W. Crandlemire, Wm. Marshall, R.G. Jameison, George Dayton, Chester Cochrane and Dr. D.D. Pond. Sec. Treas.

The Commission was abolished in 1968, and we became part of the Greater Fredericton Area Planning Commission with two Town representatives.

There were four Mayors during this period: Percy G. Long 1949-59; Neil Allen 1959-62; Fred Chase 1962-64; Neil Allen 1964-66; William LaPointe 1966-71 and Neil Allen 1971-73.

The town made their annual grants to the Salvation Army, Blind, Protestant Orphanage and to sports, mainly baseball and hockey. Rowley Manzer was reappointed County Councilor and to the Municipal Home Board, a position he held with distinction for over 40 years, retiring in 1958. Neil Allen succeeded him. Salaries paid to the Mayor and Councilors in 1952 were $300.00 and $200.00 respectively. No salaries were paid in 1954-56, but were paid again in 1957 at a reduced rate of $150.00 and $100.00; they regained the 1952 pay scale in 1959. The Town Marshal became Chief of Police in 1953 and pension plans for town employees were inaugurated in 1956.

The Town Council was faced with many problems with the closing of the mill in 1954. Fire protection was a must; they finally were able to purchase the fire truck from the mill for $12,000.00, some $13,000.00 below the mill's asking price. Storage, driver and fire chief on 24 hour call was given to Robert Watt, who ran a garage at 504 Canada Street, for $3000.00 per year. All firemen were Volunteers, being paid so much for each call. A new fire and police station was built on Harrison Court by Carl Hay for $48,000.00 in 1968.

The Town's bid on the Dawson Club and tennis courts was turned down flat and the School Board's bid met a similar fate. The manager said at the time, when we pull out, this town will be just a ghost town in a few years and there would be no need of more schoolroom. They did give the town the theatre for $1.00 in 1955, which needed a roof and other repairs. The town did repair it in 1956 and used it for a town office until they bought the Post Office in 1964 for $3000.00. The theatre was sold to W.I. Bearisto for $3500.00 in 1965. A garage, 70 x 30 feet, was built on Downing Street in 1966 by town employees for $7835.00 to look after town equipment.

The Town really showed little signs of becoming a ghost town. The H. Fisher sub-division in 1951 was followed by Maurice Pond and Neil sub-divisions in 1955, the Barnett and Cowperthwaite in 1956, the Hay in 1958, LaPointe and extension of Neil and Young sub-divisions in 1964 and Barnett again in 1966. In 1968 the town made a change in policy costs of water and sewage, 75% developer and 25% town. This did nothing to deter the developers as Cowperthwaite and LaPointe were again give the green light in 1969. Building permits gave some idea of the extent of the building. In 1967 they were $60,450.00; 1968 they were $452,428.00; 1969 they were $407,428.00 and in 1970 they were $690,800.00.

Roads, sidewalks, water and sewage were constantly before the Council. In 1950 new bridges were built over McConaughy brook for $4500.00 and McConnell brook for $11,000.00, the Government paying one half the cost. Canada Street was paved in 1955 and chip sealed in 1960 by the Government. In 1952 sidewalks were laid from 129 Canada Street to Young Street and in 1959, 2200 feet of sidewalks were laid in Sandyville. A 400 ft. well on the East side was drilled in 1968 at a cost of $10,000.00 on a lot bought from O. Gereau, 27 McGloin Street. Water rates were $2.00 per month. New streets were named and old ones renamed, and complete house numbering in 1958. O.J. DeSilvas was appointed Town Manager in 1967; he was replaced by John Arnold in 1968. In 1967 land was purchased by the Government for an access road from Bridge Street to Richibucto Road. The flood in 1970 wiped out a score of bridges including the one in Marysville and this made the access road an essential link to the town. A temporary foot bridge built in 1970 to link the east and west sides until the new bridge was built cost $20,000.00. The town used the United Baptist Church property at 359 Canada Street free of charge to store their pipe, etc. during the laying of the water and sewage lines in 1948. The road to the water tower was between the hall and 361 Canada and the grade was such that it was impossible to make it at times in the winter. In 1962 it was agreed that the road back of the hall, which the town had been using, would become the access road to the town's water supply, and in return the town would deed the old access road back to the new road to the United Baptist Church. It was a gentleman's agreement and as yet no action has been taken.

Lights in the town were taken over by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission in 1953 for $4500.00. A new style lamp introduced in 1959 added $3000.00 more to the cost. In 1963 the cost had risen to $9315.60. In 1960 the NBEPC cut into the water line without authority and they gave the town $2000.00 but no redress allowed. In 1962 they gave the town a further grant of $10,000.00. The new Municipal Act in 1957 required that taxes be based on true evaluation of the property. Our tax rate in 1963 was outside 3.66 and inside 5.00 and our debt stood at $40.00 per capita. Elections under the new Municipal Act were held in June 1967 and in 1969 were changed to one Councillor being elected per ward and 4 at large.

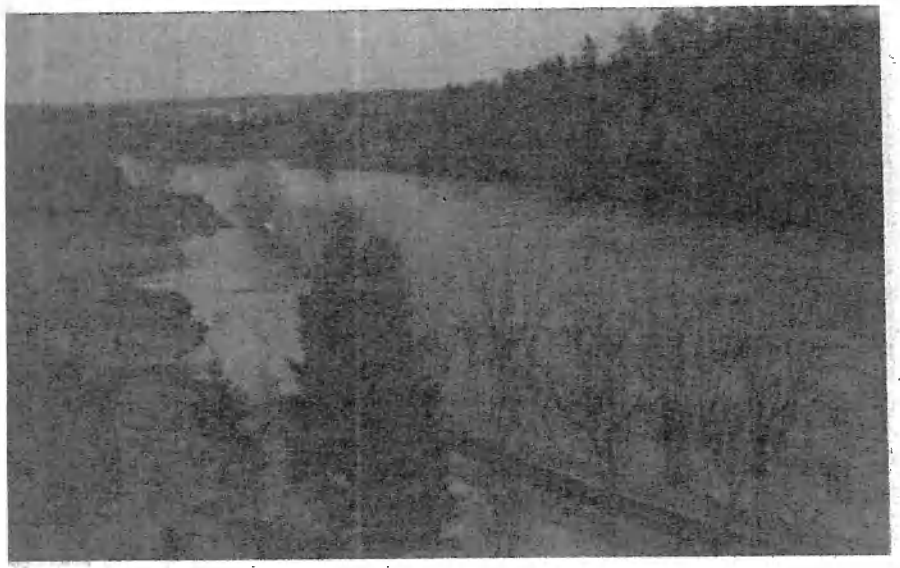
A swimming pool was proposed in 1952 at an estimated cost of $6500.00 for materials and equipment. The Centennial celebration in 1962 added $1400.00 to the fund. The committee comprised delegates from Marysville Legion, Lions Club and the Town Council with Scott Harvey, Sr. as chairman, Walter Brown, vice-chairman, and James F. McLellan, sec.-treas. The pool was designed by Earl Carpenter and much of the construction was done by volunteer labor. It was turned over to the town in 1964.

York County Regional Library Branch was established in 1967 through the efforts of Gerald Christie, Maurice Watts, Duane Pond and the United Church Ladies Group. The library, at 27 Mill St., was officially opened on Feb. 12, 1968 by Mayor Wm. LaPointe. Costs in 1969 were $1697.00, the same year that book distribution reached 13,900. The Library is now housed in the Alexander Gibson Memorial School. A rink was built back of the school in 1957 and served until 1961. Three playgrounds were in operation, Baseball Hill, Sandyville and Youngs Crossing. The latter two maintained their own outdoor rinks after 1961.

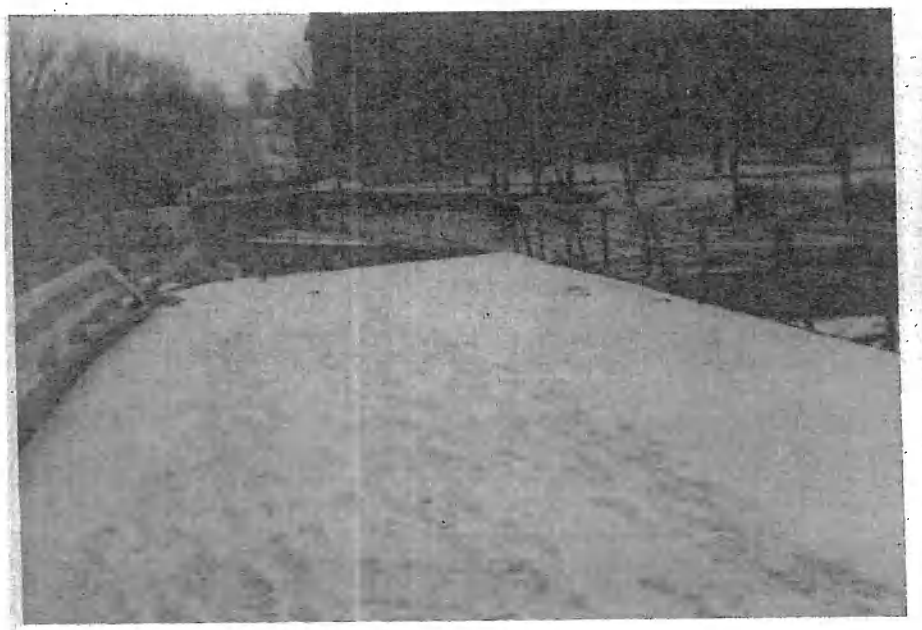
Councillors serving during this period were: Hazen Allen, Neil Allen, H.B. Arnold, Walter Brown, Jr., Dr. Don Butterwick, Gerald Cain, Fred Chase, Gerald Christie, Charles Cameron, Neil Cameron, Vinton Clark, Odbur Elliott, C.A. Forbes, William Fowler, Edward Fletcher, Raymond Graham, Cyril Grey, Melvin Hallett, Elbridge Harrison, Fred Haines, Scott Harvey, Sr., William Higgins, William Johnson, George Keeling, Robert Kenny, William LaPointe, Paul Lynch, Royce Lemon, A.W. MacPherson, George MacPherson, Murray MacDonald, H.W. MacFarlane, Don Manzer, Harry Moffett, William Moore, Byron Moore, Dale Pond, Duane Pond, Darragh Peterson, Walter Peterson, Sam Robinson, George Saunders, Bill Saunders, Frank Stafford, Ralph Savage, Louis Titus, Maurice Watts, Percy Watts, Harold Weston, Gerald White, Joseph White, E.J. Warman, and Mullen Young.

Norman Cochrane, who served as Town Clerk for 32 years, retired in 1958 and Percy Watts resumed his duties until amalgamation in 1973; Madeline Cameron came on as his assistant in 1969. J.A. Barnett took over as Police Chief in 1951 from Robert McLean; Melbourne Thompson succeeded him in 1962, Alexander Webb in 1965, Weldon Roy in 1967, Lionel Poirier in 1970 and Ernest Hare in 1971.

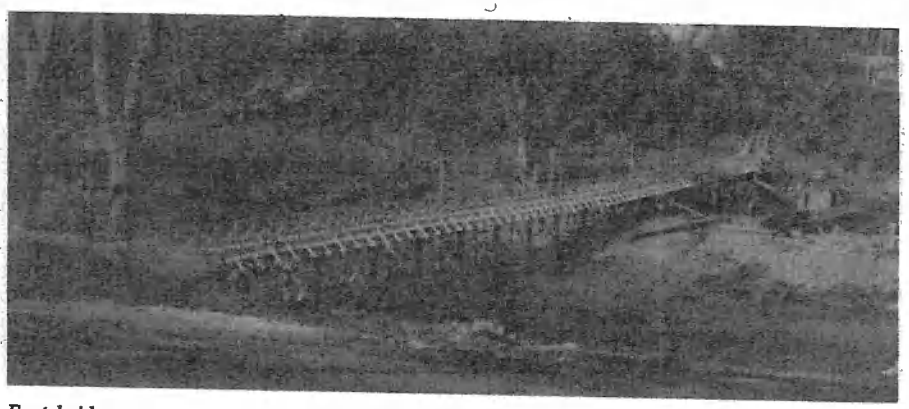
In 1967 a new fence was built around the Baseball field for $6949.00 and in 1968 new bleachers and dugouts were added, followed by lights.



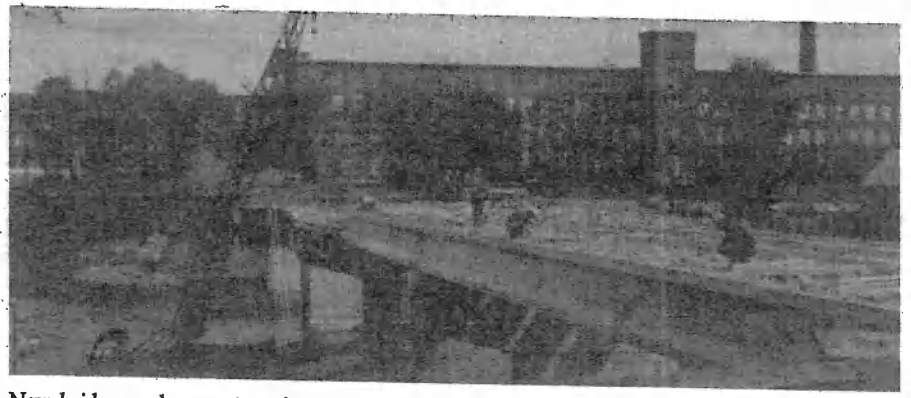
Flood waters covering tracks in Marysville



Marysville bridge wash-out



Foot bridge



New bridge under construction

Town Council 1962
Reading left to right: William H. Fowler, Edward Fletcher, Joseph White, George Keeling, Percy Watts, town clerk, Harold Manzer Ass't treasurer, tax collector, Fred Chase, Mayor, William Lapointe, Maurice Watts, Scott Harpey Sr., George Saunders

Dr. David Seaman opened his office in the new Drug Store building at 207 Canada Street. The thin edge of the wedge for amalgamation was introduced, with the Provincial Government taking over the collection of taxes.

In 1968 N.B. Housing built 20 low-cost housing units. Marysville became part of the Fredericton area pollution control centre at cost of $25,403.00 per year, and the sewage treatment system for $278,000.00. The Railroad Station burned on 22nd Aug., 1968. A new abbatoir was built at 62 River Street.

An amalgamation study was proposed by William LaPointe in 1964, but was turned down. A committee was appointed in 1965 and another in 1966; both could see little value in amalgamation. The report presented in 1968 and adopted by Council was strongly against amalgamation. In closing their report the committee stated "We hope that amalgamation will be based on facts and not on political expediency." In 1969 a feasibility study was proposed by Department of Municipal Affairs, which stated:

1. No financial obligation to the Town.
2. Request not to be interpreted as in favor of amalgamation.
3. If study proves feasible, citizens will be given an opportunity to express their desire by plebiscite.
4. Acceptance to be acknowledged by Minister of Municipal Affairs.

In 1971 the Town's summary noted 13 points against amalgamation.

On April 25th, 1973 amalgamation was announced by Horace Smith, Minister of Municipal Affairs, elections to be held June 25th, 1973 and amalgamation to take effect July 9th, 1973. Fredericton population base would be 40,000, tax base $400 million. Mr. Smith said "The decision has been made by the Government. The Municipalities are controlled by legislation. They will not have any choice."

References

1. Royal Gazette. 1886.
2. Cotton—Vol. 2. July, 1971.
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6. Minute books of Town of Marysville.

Footnote—Minute books 1911-24 missing.

RELIGIOUS AND CHURCH LIFE

The spiritual life of the communities along the Nashwaak was not forgotten throughout the years. The Roman Catholic Church was the first in the field of mission work. Father Simon was the missionary at Aukpaque, the Indian settlement above the Nashwaak. He brought 36 warriors of his mission to assist in the defence of Fort Nashwaak against the attack of the English under Col. Church in 1696. There is no record of the names of the priests for the 100 year interval or more after 1696, but we do know, from the reports of communion being given, that there must at least have been visiting priests from time to time along the St. John and Nashwaak rivers.

The Church of England and the Methodists began mission work along the Nashwaak in 1791. But the first to build a place of worship in Marysville was the Baptists.

The Baptist movement in New Brunswick dates back to 1753, when settlers, mainly of German stock from the Rhine, were unable to get along with the English Protestants in Halifax, moved to what is now New Brunswick. They were joined later by settlers from the New England States who were called Baptists or Anabaptists.

a. ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH

The history of All Saints is almost synonymous with that of Saint Mary's Parish, Union Street. The Parish, at first commonly known as the "Nashwaak Mission" was made up of St. Peter's, Durham Bridge; All Saints, Marysville; Holy Trinity, Lower St. Mary's; and Christ Church, Maugerville.

Missionary work began probably around the turn of the 18th century as an item for the region, labelled of general interest to churchmen, appeared in 1751. The first clergyman appointed to the parish was Rev. John Sayre, a loyalist from Connecticut. He was appointed to the mission in Maugerville in 1783 but died August 5th, 1784.

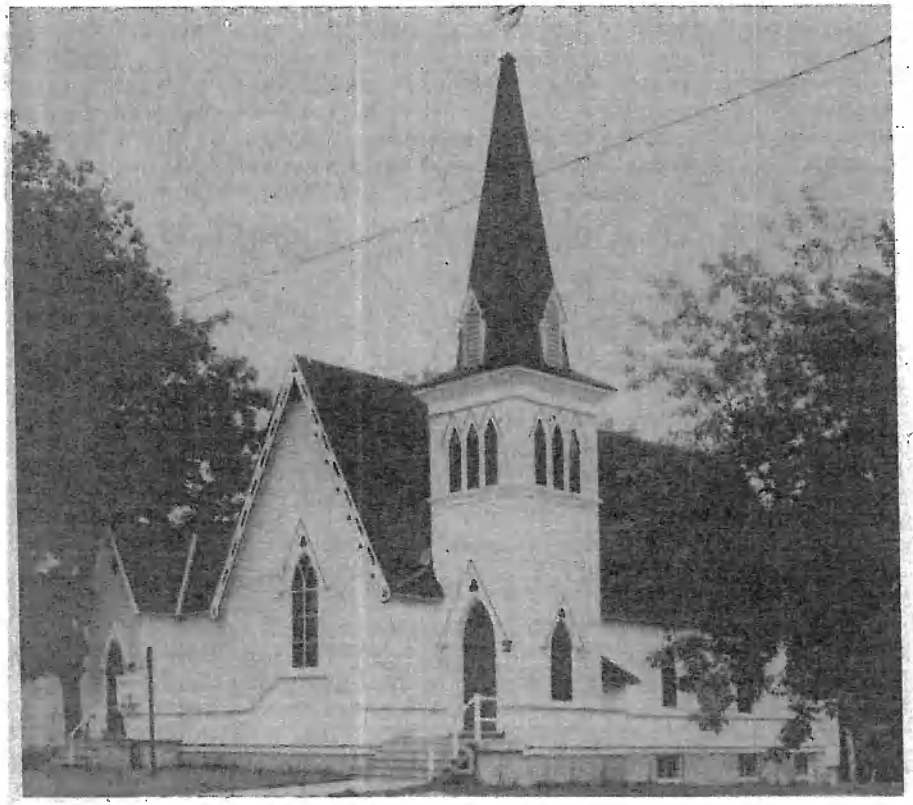
In 1791 Rev. Walter Price, a missionary sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel from St. John's, Newfoundland became the first priest in charge of the Mission along the St. John and Nashwaak Rivers. While in charge of the Mission the Rev. Walter Price became a member of the New Brunswick Legislature, representing York County.

In 1828, at the request of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Edwin Jacob, principal of Kings College, now the University of New Brunswick, acted as missionary to the "Nashwaak Mission". It was under the care of Dr. Jacob that the first church of the parish was built—St. Peter's Church at Durham Bridge—on a plot of land donated by Col. John Van Horne and his wife Charity in 1827.

In 1845 Bishop Medley came to New Brunswick as the first Bishop of Fredericton. In the fall of that year he placed Dr. William Jaffrey in charge of the parish and under him, in June 1846, a church was begun at Lower St. Mary's and dedicated on October 18th, 1848 as Holy Trinity Chapel.

In 1898 Rev. W. B. Bellis became incumbent of the Mission and during his term All Saints church was built in Marysville. The site for the church had been given by Mr. Alexander (Boss) Gibson on July 30th, 1892. Work was begun June 26th, 1899 and the church was dedicated in November of the same year. The Rev. Canon Neales, rector of Sussex, designed the church.

Rev. E. D. Wills was inducted and instituted in August 1945 as the first rector of St. Mary's Parish, Fredericton, the former town of Devon having become part of the city. He was succeeded by the Rev. Brian Campion in 1961.



All Saints Anglican Church

On August 1st, 1962 All Saint church, together with St. Peter's Church, Durham Bridge, was officially separated from the Parish of St. Mary's to form the new Parish of Marysville. On that date Holy Trinity Church, Lower St. Mary's and Christ Church, Maugerville, became the Parish of Maugerville—the two parishes administered by the one incumbent.

The first rector of the amalgamated parish was the Rev. F. Harold Hazen. The first major job of the congregation was the building of a rectory at 169 Canada Street, Fredericton. This was completed in 1963 with the men of the congregation contributing 75 percent of the labor. The rectory was dedicated June 6th, 1964 by the Most Rev. A.H. O'Neil, Archbishop of Fredericton.

In the spring of 1967 the congregation decided on major extensions to the church. This work was completed and dedicated by the Archbishop of Fredericton, Rev. A.H. O'Neil, in November 1967.

Rev. William Draper became rector of the amalgamated parish in 1971; Rev. David Mercer is the present rector.

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---------- *The Parish of Marysville with Maugerville*. Mimeo copy from church files.

---------- *Know your Churches*. Daily Gleaner, Dec. 18th, 1971.

Various Authors. *The Story of Fredericton 1848-1948*.

---------- *Marysville Rectory Built*. Daily Gleaner, June 7th, 1964.

b. THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

In the years 1791-92 the Rev. A.J. Bishop and the Rev. William Grandin, Methodist ministers, began ministering to the settlers along the Nashwaak, among whom were the members of the 42nd Highlanders. Later Marysville was included in the Fredericton—Kingsclear district. Rev. A.D. Morton was appointed in 1868, as the first resident minister of Marysville. It was made the head of a separate circuit, Marysville—Penniac, in 1872 with the Rev. Robert Wilson as pastor. Services were held in the school house, near where the Anglican church is today, then in the Town Hall located upstairs in the wooden building at the corner of Mill and Bridge streets.

Methodist Church—built 1873, burnt 1911.

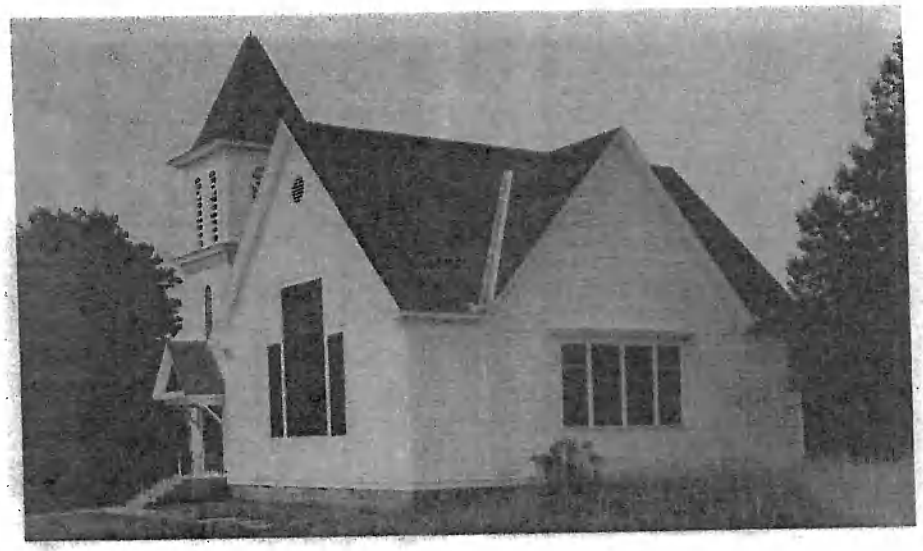
Interior

In 1872 Alexander (Boss) Gibson set out to provide the congregation, of which he was a member, a church. The best of imported southern pine was used for the sills and other weight bearing sections of the structure. Its interior was finished in mahogany, walnut and whitewood. French and Italian artists were brought from New York to decorate the interior. The stucco work was very fine and the frescoing elaborate. The ground work on the ceiling was sky blue and studded with golden stars. The windows were of the finest English stained glass and were inscribed with some of the greatest and most suggestive passages in the Book of God. The pulpit was under a triple arch, the centre one bearing the beautiful prayer "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I." The pulpit Bible was presented to the church by Isaac Burpee, one of Mr. Gibson's most intimate friends. The church would seat 400, but pews were so arranged that 200 more could be accommodated. It was a gigantic structure with a dome and a towering 109 foot steeple. The cost, borne entirely by the Boss, was between $65,000 and $68,000.00.

The church was dedicated on January 5th, 1873; Mr. Alexander Gibson paid the entire upkeep, including all salaries; he also built and furnished the parsonage. On January 29th, 1911, after the morning service, this beautiful church was destroyed by fire. Invitations were received from the Orangemen, Oddfellows and Prentice Boys, offering their facilities to the church for a place of worship. Also George Pryor, the proprietor of the amusement theatre offered

its use, and Main Street United Baptist Church offered to forgo some of its services that their neighbors might have a chance to worship.

The corner-stone of a new but modest church was laid September 6th, 1913, by the Rev. G.F. Dawson, President of the Conference, and the dedication took place on Jan. 3, 1914. In 1952 plans were laid to expand the vestry into a hall and to build classrooms, washrooms, parlor and kitchen in the basement. This work was done by the members and on October 26th, 1954 the centre was dedicated. In the '60's further work was done, the kitchen was enlarged and the remainder of the basement renovated into classrooms, minister's study and library. In 1971-72 the interior of the sanctuary was completely renovated.



United Church of Canada (Present church)

In 1925 a major portion of the Presbyterian church along with the Congretational and Methodist churches united under the name of the United Church of Canada, and this church became the Marysville United Church of Canada.

Ministers serving the Marysville church since the Rev. A.D. Morton have been: the Revs. Joseph Sellar, S.C. Fulton, R. Wilson, E. Jenkins, R. Duncan, W.W. Brewer, Edwin Evans, J. Read, H. Sprague, D. Chapman, W.W. Lodge, W.W. Brewer, W. Lawson, R.S. Crisp, W.B. Thomas, J.C. Berrie, T. Hicks, Dr. William Harrison, J.J. Pinkerton, J.M. Rice, M.H. Manuel, M.D. Oliver, W.K. Pace, W.S. Loring, Eldon A. Gunn, G.H. Christie, Dr. Norman Whitney and Rev. H. Hilder. The present pastor is Rev. Roslyn Campbell assisted by Joyce Matheson, Diaconal Minister; they took over the charge 25 August, 1983.

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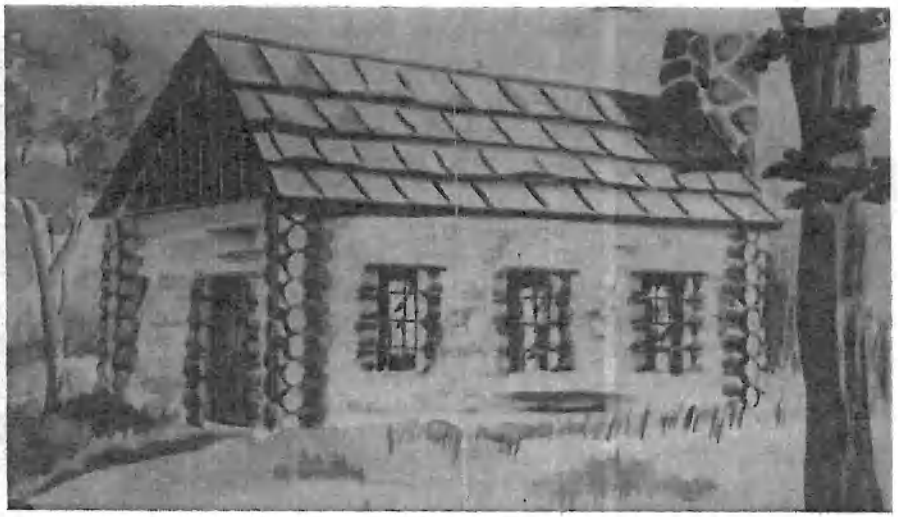
Wilson, Rev. Robert. History of Marysville and church. 1918.

c. *MARYSVILLE UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH*

The Free Baptist Church in Marysville owes its beginning to the zealous and untiring efforts of Elder Henry Cronkite. He made repeated visits to Rankine's Mills, baptizing several converts who joined the First Nashwaak Baptist Church. This church, built in 1804, was about 3½ miles above the corner of Bridge and Canada Streets. The church was eventually hauled across the ice and serves the Penniac Baptists today.

The Second Nashwaak Free Baptist Church and the first to be built within the town limits was begun in 1855 and dedicated in 1857. At first Marysville was included in the Douglas, Queensbury, Bear Island, Nashwaak circuit; later the Stanley, Nashwaak circuit; and later Gibson (St. Mary's, Devon, now Fredericton) Nashwaak circuit.

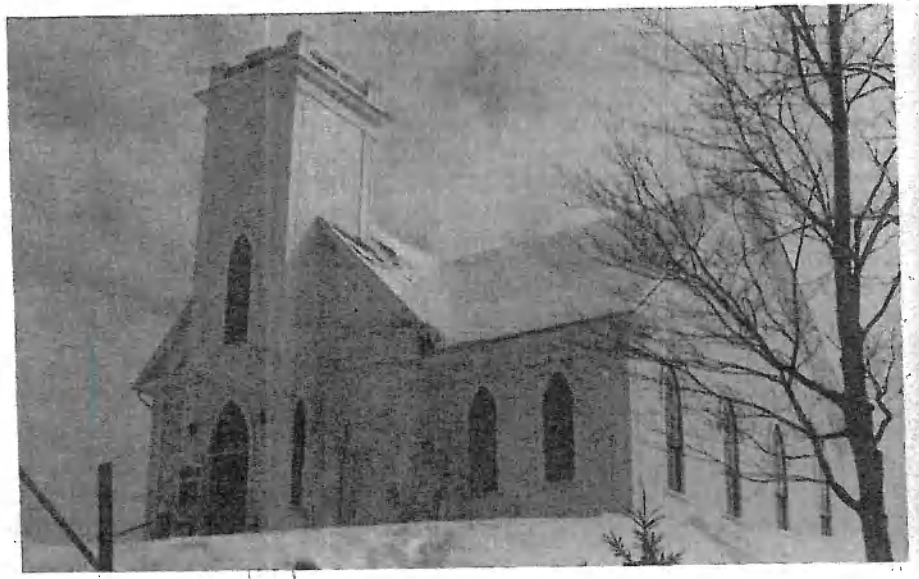


Free Baptist Church—Canada St.

Increased growth saw the erection of a wooden building built by the members, adjacent to the log church, on what is now known as the upper Marysville United Baptist Cemetery on Canada Street. By 1873 it was reported that the church building was progressing well and it was finally dedicated in 1876. With the incorporation of the Town of Marysville in 1887 this church was renamed the Marysville Free Baptist Church.

The third and present church was the result, as was the second, of the need for a larger building to accommodate the congregation. It was thought wise to locate near the centre of the town. To establish the site the distance between Charles Love's home and James Logan's home, the members then living on the north and south outskirts of the town, was measured and the land at the central location was purchased from Mr. Charles McConaughy.

The present church was dedicated in 1905. A ten classroom addition was begun in 1955 by the members under the direction of Mr. Horace Pond and Mr. Richard Finnamore and completed in 1957. Sunday school growth dictated further renovations which were begun in 1971 under the capable leadership of Mr. Ralph Brown. The entire church basement and both entrances were renovated. The members supplied the bulk of the labor and the renovations were completed in 1973.



Olivet Baptist Church—Marshall St.

Ministers serving the Marysville Free Baptist Church until 1906 were: Revs. William Kinghorn, Jacob Gunter, J. T. Parsons, Thomas Vanwart, J. E. Reud, William Downey, A. A. Rideout and H. H. Ferguson.

In 1809 the Baptist ranks were split on the question of doctrine; the Calvinist section supported "Closed"communion (for their members only) and the Free Baptist "Open" communion. Although split in doctrine, they united in 1846 in their Foreign Mission enterprise. This eventually led to their uniting in 1906.

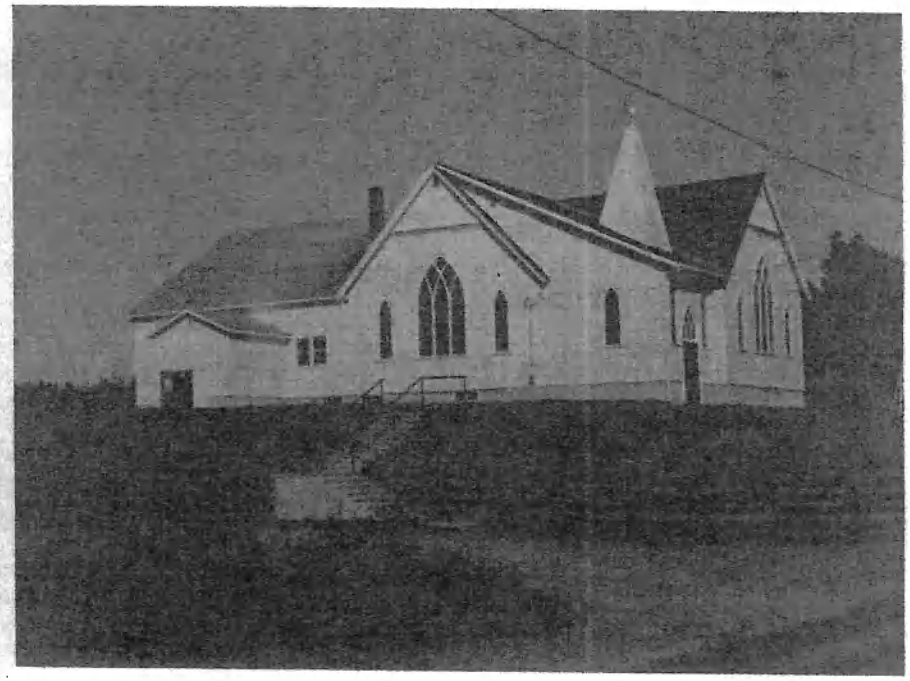
In 1906 the Marysville Free Baptist Church united with the Olivet Calvinist Baptist Church. This union held until 1913. Those serving during the union were Revs. P.R. Hayward, W. H. Cann, G. W. Foster, and J. W. Williams. The churches split in 1913 and those serving the Free Baptist were the Rev. C. G. Pincombe, W. W. Roberts, R. Elliott, J. B. Daggett and N. A. MacNeil.

The Calvinist Baptist Church was formed in Marysville in 1892, under Rev. B. N. Nobles. A church was built the same year on Marshall Street on land donated by Mr. Alexander (Boss) Gibson.

The Calvinist Baptists united with the Gibson Baptist church from 1893-1905 under the Revs. Davidson, J. B. Champion, W. B. Robinson, D. D. Simpson and Lic. H. B. Sloat. In 1906 the Calvinist Baptist, in order to distinguish the church, changed the name to Olivet United Baptist Church of Marysville.

With the break up of union in 1913 the Olivet United Baptist joined with the Nashwaak church under the Revs. H. McLennan. E. J. Barrass and A. Horwood.

In 1926 these two Marysville churches united under the name of the Marysville United Baptist Church. Sunday Schools remained separate until 1947 and services were held in the Canada Street Church in the mornings and in the Olivet Church in the evenings. They finally united under one roof as the Canada Street United Baptist Church and the Olivet Church was sold to the Reformed Baptists in 1950. With the amalgamation of Marysville with Fredericton, the name was changed in 1974 to the Marysville United Baptist Church.



Marysville United Baptist Church—Canada St.
(formed by uniting of these two Baptist Churches)

Since 1926 ministers serving the Marysville United Baptist Church were the Revs. D.J. MacPherson, E.R. MacWilliam, W. Steadman Smith, A.G. Crowe and W.D. Close. Rev. Laurie Fenerty is the present pastor, having taken up his pastoral care in 1976, along with Rev. W.D. Close as Associate Pastor; in 1981 Lic. James Harrison became Christian Education director.

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d. WESLEYAN CHURCH

The origin of the Wesleyan Church in Marysville dates back to April 26th 1894, when under the direction of Rev. G. B. Trafton of Woodstock, 10 members banded together to form the Reformed Baptist Church.

Organization of the Reformed Baptist Churches took place on November 3rd 1888. Members of this new denomination were formerly members of the Free Christian Baptist Churches throughout the Atlantic Region. This denomination came into being because of their belief and spiritual experiences, by some members, of instantaneous entire sanctification, which was not accepted by the Free Christian Baptist group.

The Marysville Wesleyans first worshipped in a church at 3 McGloin Street, now occupied by Paul Hodgson's store. In 1950 they purchased the Olivet Baptist Church building on Marshall Street, and for a time were called the Olivet Reformed Baptist Church. The church was extensively remodelled and an education centre and sixteen classrooms were added.

In 1966 the Reformed Baptist Church merged with the Methodist Church, because of their identical religious beliefs and were known as the Wesleyan Methodists. In 1968 the Wesleyan Methodists merged with the Pilgrim Holiness under the name of the Wesleyan Church.

The first pastor appointed in Marysville was the Rev. G. W. MacDonald (in a temporary capacity). The first regular pastor was the Rev. W. H. Sherwood and he carried his ministerial duties to Penniac as well. In April 1897, a circuit system was adopted in which Penniac, Marysville and Gibson were cared for by one pastor.

There is no record of when Gibson (Devon) was dropped from the circuit system, but Penniac remained a part of the system until 1926. Meetings in

Reformed Baptist Church (now store)

Olivet Wesleyan Church. (Photo by Philip Duplisea)

Penniac were held in the Baptist Church, under an agreement by the donor of the land, Benjamin Goodspeed, that the Reformed Baptist have the use of the building one Sunday and the Baptist the next. The congregation remained the same; the only difference was the minister. Two lay preachers, Mr. Norman Cochrane and his son Chester, deserve special mention for the many times they conducted the services in Penniac.

The Marysville church also pastored the church in Mount Hope, where services were held during the week. However, meetings were often held in Mr. Grant's home. This building was used until the late 1940's when services were discontinued. Through years of disuse and neglect this building eventually collapsed.

The Marysville Wesleyan Church is a member of the Atlantic Conference which comprises New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Maine. It was the first church in the Atlantic Conference to start a bus ministry. The two school busses in use today are a far cry from the converted milk truck pressed into service in 1954. One of the original promoters and faithful workers, Mr. Joseph White, retired from the bus ministry in 1976 after serving his Lord for 22 years in the bus ministry.

Besides the previously mentioned pastors, the other pastors who have labored in Marysville include the Revs. A. Stoerger, H.H. Cosman, G.B. Trafton, H. Smith, E.W. Lester, H.S. Dow, S.A. Mullen, L.T. Sabin, F.A. Dunlop, F.A. Watson, G.R. Symonds, M.A. Terifay and Norman Trafton who had as his associate minister Rev. Perry Ingersoll and Youth Director, David Higle. The present pastor is Rev. Stephen Bradley, with Lic. David Higle still serving as Youth Director.

REFERENCES

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--------- *Bus Ministry and other pertinent information*. Personal contact with pastors and laymen.

e. OUR LADY OF FATIMA

Roman Catholic missionaries were among the first ministering to the spiritual needs of the residents in the Fredericton area. Saint Dunstan's church, built in 1824, served the entire area until 1887 when the North side of the river was formed into a new parish, to be known as Saint Anthony's Parish.

In 1885 Saint Anthony's church was built on Union Street through the efforts of Rev. J.J. Ryan. Marysville residents then had their choice of either Saint Dunstan's or Saint Anthony's in which to worship.

In 1892 Mr. Alexander (Boss) Gibson deeded a tract of land on Marshall Street to the Roman Catholic church, but it was not until 1961 that church construction was begun in Marysville. In 1962 the Parish of Marysville was established, and the same year saw Our Lady of Fatima Church dedicated on Leverman Street.

A rectory was bought the same year and Father Raymond Riley became the first resident priest. Others serving the Parish of Marysville were the Revs. John Ryan, Joseph Quinn, Joseph LeBlanc, Leon Creamer, Michael LeBlanc and Father Don Breen. Father Gerry White took over the Parish in September, 1983.

REFERENCES

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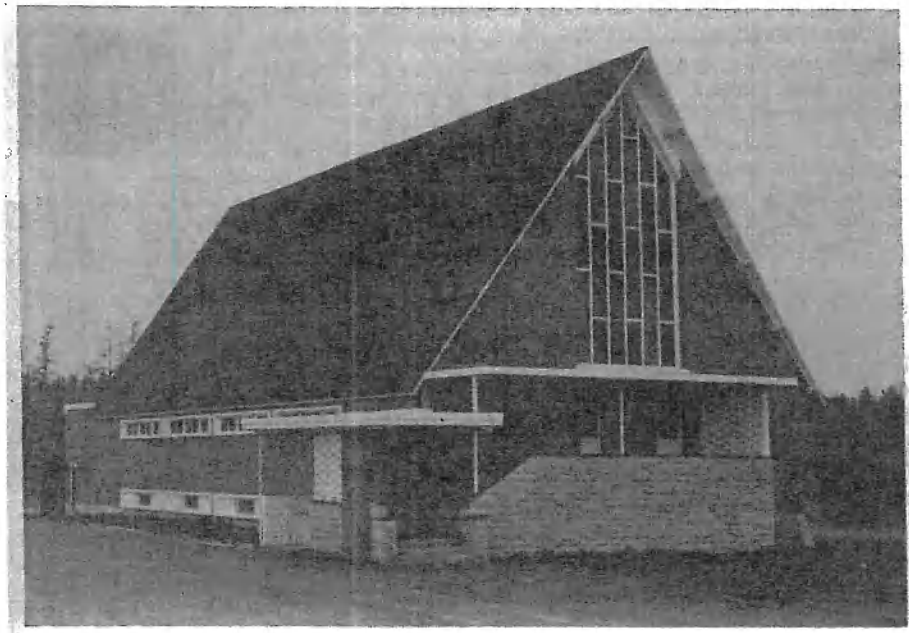


Lady of Fatima Church (photo by Philip Duplisea)

f. ASSEMBLY OF CHRISTIANS

The Assembly of Christians, those gathered together in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, first met in Carleton Ward. With the purchase of Sanborn's TV store at 2 Murray Avenue in February 1971, services began in Marysville.

The building was renovated for a meeting room, and in 1972 a conference room with a seating capacity of 200 was added. The basement was made into a dining room and kitchen; washrooms, etc. also were built in the basement under the original building.

There are no designated ministers or officers as such, but older brothers, or elders assist with the services and each family takes its turn monthly in the care of the building.

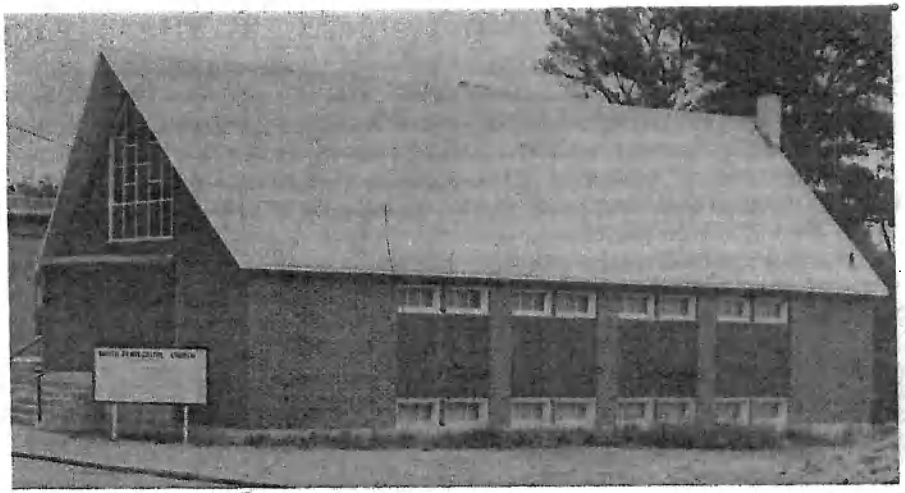
Assembly of Christians *(photo by Philip Duplisea)*

g. UNITED PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

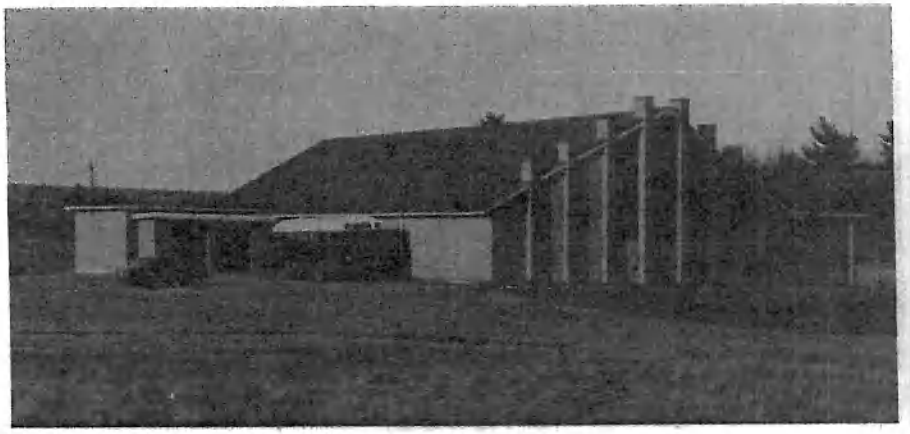
Pentecostal missionaries first came to Marysville around 1925. Meetings were held in the homes for a number of years, but the building of a church in Fredericton in 1947 did much to strengthen this body. In 1946 a provincial act united the Full Gospel Pentecostal Church and United Pentecostal Church under the title of The United Pentecostal Church.

When the mill closed in 1954 all property belonging to the mill was sold. Subsequently the Dawson Club and tennis courts were put on the market and they were bought by the United Pentecostal Church. The Dawson Club was remodelled and served both as a Bible Institute and as a church, later as a girls' dormitory and cafeteria; a boys' dormitory was built on River Street in 1968.

Services were begun in the Bible Institute in 1961 under the leadership of Rev. Howard Reed. In the subsequent period plans were laid for the building of a church adjacent to the Institute. Construction began in 1963 under the pastoral care of Mrs. Milford Stairs, and the church was dedicated in 1964.



United Pentecostal Church—(now used as school)



Present—United Pentecostal Church *Photo by Philip Duplisea*

Church growth was rapid and soon the new church was too small to hold the congregation. The members realized that a new church was needed; with this in mind they bought a nine acre tract of land next to the Baseball Diamond on Downing Street Extension. Construction of the new church was begun in June, 1976 under the supervision of George McCoy, and was dedicated March 21st, 1977. The cost was in excess of $200,000, excluding land and the value of free labor. The new auditorium will easily seat 600 and also contains a gallery for the overflow.

Mrs. Milford Stairs was succeeded as pastor by the Revs. Howard Post, Robert Reed and Aubrey McAllister, who began his pastoral care in 1971. Rev. Joe Beesley, the present pastor, came in 1982 and has Raymond Woodward, Jr. as Director of Music and Henry Poitras as Outreach Director.

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EDUCATION

History of the Schools in Marysville.

The Inspector's report and the teacher's return for 1844 give us the first authentic record of the schools in Marysville.

Inspector James Brown's report, dated 13 July, 1844 stated that the school at Nashwaak Mills was 25 x 20 x 10 feet, built by subscription on private property, the title of which was still in dispute.

The teacher, John Torrens was granted a license in July, 1830, just 3 weeks after coming out from Ireland. His return for 1844 stated that he had been teaching at Nashwaak Mills for 2½ years; he would appreciate desks and seats with backs on them. He had an enrollment of 31 pupils ranging in age from 4-12 years, from the following families: Carvell, Clark, Cox, Earle, Hooper, Hovey, Pond, Robinson, Shea, Torrens, Wilber.

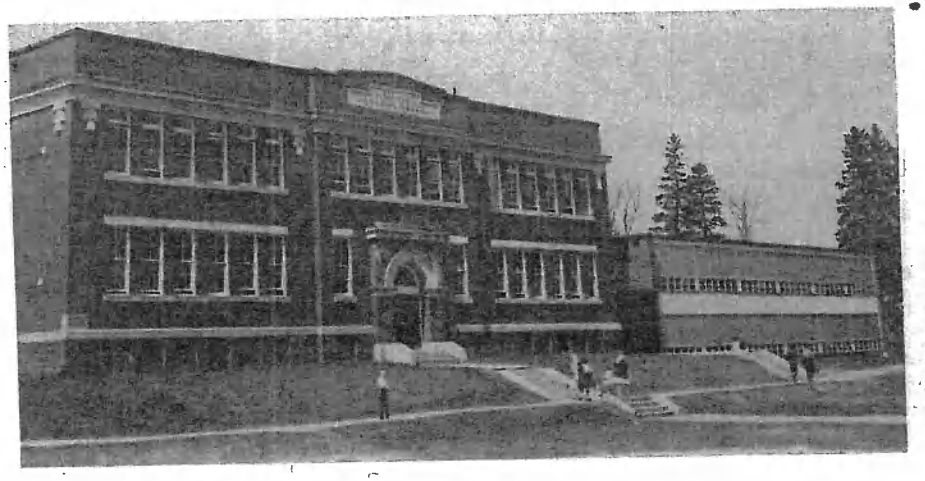
When Boss Gibson took over the mills in 1862 he began construction of a new school which was ready by 1864. The Minister's report on Public Schools in the Assembly Journal of 1865 describes this school:

"One of the most handsomely finished common school rooms in this district, and I think I may add in the Province, has been erected at Nashwaak Mills, Saint Mary's, York County by Alex. Gibson, Esquire; the whole cost of which amounted to about $2,000.00, being paid out of his own private funds. This building stands upon an eminence and commands a good view of the surrounding country.

Its dimensions are 40 x 29 x 10 feet, with 15 foot posts. The school room is 32 x 28 feet; the work is done in the most careful and workmanlike manner and the whole nicely painted externally. The land adjoining the house is levelled, and in the rear comfortable out-houses have been erected.

The internal arrangment is very superior. The furniture was imported from the States, and is of most costly kind. There are twenty desks to accommodate forty pupils, and for small children, sixteen separate seats with pockets, besides five settees for the class while reciting. The teacher's desk is at the back of the room on a slight elevation, and immediately behind it, and running the whole length of the wall, is a nicely prepared blackboard. On the walls are hung eight maps, four of which were furnished by Mr. Gibson. There are five windows on each side of the building, and so arranged as to lift or let down as convenience may require; all of these are furnished with green window shutters.

Marysville School
photo Mersereau (most of early pictures of Marysville are Mersereau's)



Alexander Gibson Memorial School

The school room is ceiled up to the windows, and painted an oak colour, and the walls are papered with expensive material, in panel work; the whole presenting a beautiful appearance. The Library, a neat little room between the two entrance halls, fitted up in the same style as the school room, contains 300 volumes for the use of the school.

The Government bonus has not yet been added. In addition to all this, $40.00 have been expended to light the building in case it should be necessary to use it in the evening. This house is now occupied with a very respectable school, under the care and direction of Mr. Aaron S. Hartt."

This school served until 1889 when an addition was added to house one of the first Primary departments in York County. With the steady growth of the town an additional Primary department was built in 1892. During this period, the growth of the town was mainly on the east side of the Nashwaak and rather than have the younger pupils walk to the old school, a small two room classroom brick school was opened on the east side in January 1908. This accommodated Grades 1, 2 and 3 on the east side of the river. As early as 1900 the District Inspector in his reports had advocated a new and central brick school to house the pupils, and he deplored the opening of this school on Morrison Street.

Steps were taken to build a new school in 1913 and the design of a modern concrete building had been accepted by the people and the contract let, but this was cancelled due to the outbreak of war in 1914.

School garden and home plots were carried on for about 15 years, beginning around 1920, according to Zula V. Hallett. She stated that much interest was shown by the pupils. The first School Fair was held in 1921. Pupils made exhibits of home work, sewing, knitting, drawing, writing and etc. and also of produce from their flower and vegetable gardens. This project was sponsored by the Education and Agriculture Departments of the Government.

Vocational School was begun in 1921. Classes for sewing, dressmaking and millinery were held in the dining room of the hotel opposite the mill, thanks to the generosity of Joseph Dolphin, manager of Canadian Cottons. Instructors in 1923 were Mrs. Clara Gilmore, Mrs. Lois Dennison and Miss Rita Inch. Later home nursing, arithmetic and English were added. Motor mechanics was taught in a room made available in the Bank of Montreal by the manager.

The two wooden school buildings on Canada Street and the small brick building on Morrison Street were finally amalgamated in 1927 with the opening of the new Alexander Gibson Memorial School. The school buildings and property on Canada Street were sold to the Marysville United Baptist Church, and the brick school became town property, later sold to private interests. The new school contained eight classrooms, auditorium and rooms fitted to teach home economics and motor mechanics. These last two were taught as night classes and flourished for about 10 years; the rooms were finally dismantled in 1942.

It is of interest to note that War Savings stamps and Certificates were given as prizes from 1942-47. In 1945 the School Board gave the town part of their school property for lots for War Veterans, and at the same time recommended that the town adopt Town Planning.

Due to the influx of students in the post war period the auditorium had to be sacrificed for three classrooms in 1952. The continued influx saw the converting of three basement rooms for classrooms in 1955. The steady growth of the town necessitated the addition of eight more classrooms and an auditorium gymnasium in 1957.

The school in Marysville was classed as a Superior School in 1872, which franchise it held until 1956, when it was surrendered, for by this time overcrowding of the school by our own pupils necessitated reorganization.

Music was first taught in the schools by Dr. Alice Harrison circa 1900; she resigned in 1921. Others who taught music at various times were: Edith Staples, Prof. John Peterson, Hilda Shorten, Una Fairley, Shirley Taylor, Joan Harvey, David Howatt, Miss Marcelle Gorham, and Carolyn Arnold.

French was introduced in Grades 7 & 8 in 1948 and this was extended to Grades 5 & 6 the following year. Mrs. Leo Cain taught until 1956, then the classroom teachers carried on until 1961, when Margaret McKinley took over all the French classes in 1962; she was followed by George Piers in 1967.

Physical Education was begun in 1959 by U.N.B. students who were majoring in Physical Education, and all we had to pay was their transportation costs. Richard Stocker took over Physical Education in 1967. The first Remedial class was taught by Dianne Ostler in 1967.

Dr. Alice Harrison—Music Teacher (Standing on walk of the Main Stree Free Baptist church, 389 Canada Street).

Grades 5 & 6
Back Row—Charles (Pip) Higgins, Hazen (Didler) Pond, Hattie Saunders, Pearl (Toots) Moore, Phyllis Banks, Gertrude Cochrane, Harriette Manzer, Evelyn Gilmore, Jennie Isherwood, Beatrice Poore, Ada Pond, Phyllis Tait, Grace Sacre
2nd Row— —, John Peterson, John Arnold, Olga Watts, Marjorie Daley, Margaret Fullerton, Leone McElwain, Hazel Stafford, Geraldine Stafford, Helen Wade
3rd Row—Don Nickerson, Gerald Cain, Edward Dow, George Johnston, Claude O'Donnell, Bill Saunders, Douglas Long, George MacPherson, Joe White
Front Row—Harold Pond, Carlos Lyons, Richard Finnamore, Walter Robinson, Neil Poore

The City of Fredericton nullified its High School agreement with the Provincial Government in 1950 (which allowed our students from Marysville to enter High School tuition free), and we were faced with paying tuition for our High School students for the first time. The tuition was set at $100.00 per student with the Government agreeing to pay $50.00. At a meeting of the citizens of Marysville, called to vote on the Government proposal, we showed by charts and graphs that costs as well as enrollment would continue to escalate, and we advocated that the agreement should be on a percentage basis instead of a flat $50.00 by the Government. The Deputy Minister, Dr. F.E. MacDiarmid, and his Inspector, Hugh Titus, made light of our submission. The Deputy Minister even went so far as to say that if the tuition went beyond $150.00 he would eat his shirt. Just nine years later the tuition was $210.00 and the Government was still jogging along at $50.00 per pupil and quite contented.

In 1957 the Government adopted in principle the 6-3-3 system; that is 1-6 Elementary, 7-9 Junior High and 10-12 Senior High. The School Board brought back Grade 9 as of that year. The same year the School Board adopted the school motto, "Possunt quia posse videntur" (They can because they think they can). The first Safety Patrol was put into operation in 1948, modeled after patrols seen in operation in Ottawa. These student patrols did an excellent job and they kept us accident free. In 1948 the principal, G. Wilfred Crandlemire, designed the school crest. The year 1951 saw our first Home and School Association come on line.

Through the years various organizations such as the Pythian Sisters, United Textile Workers Union, I.O.D.E., Canadian Legion and others have contributed to our library; today we still have a good library serving both the school and the town.

Our School Board operated until 1967 when the Province was divided into School Districts. We became part of District 26 with the Greater Fredericton area. In 1972 our school became an Elementary School only, with grades 1-6.

The schools in Marysville have always claimed the interest and support of the citizens, and they have shown a keen interest in their development. Many have given faithfully and unstintingly of their time and their talents. The town first considered coming under Section 105 of the Schools Act on Feb. 14th, 1910, but on the advice of Dr. William S. Carter, Superintendent of Education, it was postponed and was not adopted until July 19th, 1920. The advantages of an appointed body to govern the school have been shown by the efficient operation of the school through the years.

Back Row— —, —Stewart, Ned Stafford, Reg Clark, Charles Morris, Paul Hodgson, Fannie Young(teacher)
2nd Row—John Hodgson, —, —, Percy Hoyt, Murray Osborne, Doug Glasier, Florence Loney, Gertrude Cochrane, Phyllis Tait, Grace Saunders, Phyllis Banks, Alice Banks
3rd Row—Nellie Peterson, George Arnold, Carson Hodge, Doug MacPherson, Pat Morton, Neil Cameron, — McGloin, —, Madeline White, Nelson Pond, Carlos Lyons, Aletha Moore
Front Row—Vinton Clark, Ron Estey, —, Hazel Stafford, Neil Poore, — Sillicker, Gladys Blair, Lois Clark, Claude O'Donnell, Olga Watts, Ella Doherty, Robert Stafford

Grade 7 & 8
Front Row—Jennie Meehan, Isabel Doiron, Gretchen Farrell, Marion Peterson, Marguerite Young, Margaret Collett, Felicia Stafford
2nd Row—Nan Manzer, Helen McElwain, Ida Taylor, Dorothy Moore, Helen Miller, Dorothy Collett, Jean Boyce
3rd Row—Douglas Pond, Jack Inch, Judson Arnold, Darrell Long, Gerald McGloin, William Donahee, George Fletcher
Back Row—Byron Fisher, Douglas Cochrane, Harold Tait, Ralph White, Winston MacCausland, John Arnold, William Moore

Zula Hallett with her Grade 8 class
Almeda Miller, — Young, Marjorie Daley, Warren Walker
Ardith Bubar, Anita Tait, Margaret Fullerton, Gerald Cain, Harold Pond
Maude Flannagan, Zula V. Hallett

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, MARYSVILLE, N. B., 191

Home Report for Mary Pond of Grade VI

Highest attainable Mark per Day—10. Teacher Zula V. Hallett

No. School Days	Days Present	Times Tardy	Department.	Progress	General Standing	Signature of Parent or Guardian
24	19½	1	good	87 5/8	19 2/5 38	Mrs Brad Pond
20	16½	1	good	96	140	Bradford Pond
19	10½	0	fair	84.	100	Mrs Brad Pond

☞ To be signed by parent or guardian and returned to teacher until end of term.

E. B. STAPLES, Sec'y.

Attendance fair. School work very good. Exercises always good. Arithmetic 200 for last week. 1200 for arithmetic and 7 retaio Glad to see your average go up so far; try and make it even better next month. 800. for arithmetic and 5 retaio.

Report Card—Mary Pond

TEACHER'S AGREEMENT

FIRST.—CONTRACT made this ..... day of June A.D. 1941, between Zula V. Hallett Teacher holding a valid license of the Superior B class, granted under the authority of the Board of Education of New Brunswick, hereinafter referred to as the Teacher, of the one part; and "The Trustees of the School District Number 3, in the Parish (or Parishes) of Saint Marys in the County (or Counties) of York" (or "The Board of School Trustees of St. John, or Fredericton, etc., as the case may be) hereinafter referred to as the School Corporation, of the other part.

SECOND.—The Teacher, in consideration of the below-mentioned Agreement by the School Corporation hereby agrees with the School Corporation diligently and faithfully to teach a School in the said District during the School Year ~~(or Term)~~ ending on the thirtieth day of June ~~(or the thirty-first day of December, as the case may be)~~ A.D. 1942 (or as much thereof as is herein specified.)

THIRD.—And the School Corporation agrees with the Teacher, licensed as aforesaid, to pay the Teacher, (exclusive of the Provincial Grants) at the rate of $135 per month for 10 months ..... dollars for the School Year; such payment to be made as follows: (Here state the conditions of payment agreed on) ($67.50 twice a month for 10 months)

FOURTH. — And it is mutually agreed that for a Term, or for Any Part of a School Year, the Teacher is to receive such a proportion of the yearly salary stated in the Contract, as the number of days actually taught bears to the whole number of teaching days in the School Year; provided, however, that the Trustees, in their discretion may allow payment for any teaching day lost by the illness of the Teacher, or for any other cause which to the Trustees may seem sufficient.

FIFTH.— And it is mutually agreed that this Contract shall continue in force after the date specified in the foregoing section second, unless notice in writing of an intention to terminate the same shall be given by either of the parties hereto at least one month before said date; and, failing such notice, it shall continue in force from School Year to School Year, and shall be terminated only at the end of any School Year by notice in writing given by either party hereto to the other not later than the thirty-first day of May.

SIXTH.— And it is mutually agreed that both parties to this Contract shall be in all respects subject to the provisions of the Schools Act, and any Acts in amendment thereof, and in addition thereto, and the Regulations thereunder made by the Board of Education.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their seals.

Zula V. Hallett ..... (Seal)
Teacher

Charles Simmons
H C Peterson Secretary — CORP. SEAL
TRUSTEES

WITNESS: L J Hallett

Teachers Agreement

MARYSVILLE SCHOOL

Grades 5 and 6, 1915

Teachers: Zula V. Hallett, BA (until Christmas) then Grades 7 & 8
Alice I. Harold, Christmas until June)

1. Allen, Jennie
2. Armstrong, Florence
3. Arnold, Fred
4. Arnold, Jean
5. Blanchard, Charles
6. Capens, Fannie
7. Daley, Cecil
8. Daley, Norah
9. Dayton, John
10. Everett, Pearl
11. Flannagan, Fred
12. Foster, Grace
13. Godbout, Napoleon
14. Gorman, Edith
15. Hazelwood, Virchie
16. Loney, Nellie
17. Marshall, Willie
18. McGloin, Kathleen
19. Miller, Sadie
20. Murphy, Willie
21. Pickard, Jesse
22. Pond, Mildred
23. Robinson, Dorothy
24. Smith, Bertha
25. Smith, Harry
26. Smith, Paul
27. Stephenson, Goldie

Grade 5

1. Cochrane, Chester
2. Dennison, Allen
3. Gibson, Madeline
4. Gorman, Hazel
5. Hodgson, Annie
6. Johnston, Charles
7. Marshall, Cecil
8. Minue, Glenna
9. Smith, Helen
10. Stafford, Mary
11. White, Hazel

MORRISON STREET SCHOOL

Grades 2 and 3

Fannie M. Young, Teacher (1st Class Licence)

Roll Call January to June 1922

1. Arnold, Dorothy
2. Banks, Alice
3. Bubar, Ardith
4. Blair, Gladys
5. Burke, Ronald
6. Cameron, Neil
7. Clark, Lois
8. Clark, Reginald
9. Clark, Vinton
10. Daley, Marjorie
11. Daye, Roy
12. Daye, Walter
13. Donahee, William
14. Estey, Ronald
15. Fisher, Byron
16. Flanagan, Maude
17. Hodges, Carson
18. Hodgson, John
19. Hodgson, Paul
20. Loney, Florence
21. Lyons, Leola
22. MacPherson, George
23. MacPherson, Douglas
24. MacPherson, Ritchie
25. McGloin, Arthur
26. McKinley, Burton
27. Meehan, Percy
28. Moore, Dorothy
29. Moore, Muriel
30. Moore, William
31. Morris, Margaret
32. Morton, Maurice
33. O'Donnell, Claude
34. Peterson, Nellie
35. Rutledge, Mary
36. Saunders, Grace
37. Silliker, Howard
38. Shanks, Jean
39. Stafford, Edward
40. Stafford, Grace
41. Stewart, Charles
42. Stewart, Marvin
43. Sullivan, Clifford
44. Sullivan, Glornie
45. Tait, Anita
46. Tucker, Percy
47. Watts, Olga
48. White, Madeline
49. White, Sarah

MEMBERS OF THE MARYSVILLE SCHOOL BOARD 1920 - 1967
with the year of their appointment and successor

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Chairmen

Rowley Manzer (1920); Donald Bird (1925); Charles Finnamore (1926); Donald Cochrane (1942); Louis Titus (1946); Dr. Douglas D. Pond (1947); William Moore Jr. (1959); Dr. James McAllan (1963).

Members

1. Matthew Murphy (1920); Harry Stephenson (1926); William Moore Sr. (1935); Donald Cochrane (1939); Harry Stafford (1942); Burton McKinley (1946); William Donahee (1959).
2. George R. Sloat (1920); John McInnis (1921); Claude Clayton (1927); William Marshall (1935); Hilton Robinson (1938); Neil Cameron (1940); Louis Titus (1941); William Allen (1945); Robert Stafford (1953); Prof. Howard MacFarlane B.Sc. (1959); Winston Scott (1961).
3. Mrs. Margaret Gereau (1920); Mrs. Stella Pond (1936); Mrs. Mary Allen (1944); Mrs. Irma Page, B.A. (1954).

Town Appointments

1. Dr. J. A. McIntyre (1920); P. E. Nickerson B.Eng. (1922); J. V. Andrews (1937); H. C. Peterson (1945); Harry Moffatt (1949); Neil Allen (1962).
2. S. J. Hallett (1920); Fred Foster (1937); Earl MacPherson (1940); Gerald White (1942); Lawrence White (1943); Raymond Carpenter (1947); William Fowler (1966).
3. Norman Cochrane (1920); John Fletcher (1938); William Higgins (1944); Fred Chase (1956); Ronald Cornell (1962).
4. Bradford Pond (1920); William Moore Sr. (1933); Hugh Gailey (1934); William Marshall (1939); Murray MacDonald (1943); Harold Burden (1949).
5. Mrs. Joseph Dolphin (1920); Mrs. Ritchie Gorman (1935); Mrs. Audrey Long (1954); Helen White (1960); Mrs. Obeline McGloin (1961).

Secretaries

W. Temple Day (1920); Bradford Pond (1922); J. V. Andrews (1933); H. C. Peterson (1937); Maurice M. Watts (1949).

W. T. Day had been secretary of the former school board from 1915 the oldest minute book available.

TEACHERS IN MARYSVILLE SCHOOLS
1842 - 1967

Principal: John Torrens
1842 — 18
1844 — 31 pupils

Aaron S. Hartt
1864-1869

R. Spiers Nicholson
1869-71

David H. Burbidge A.M.
1872-73
1872 — Superior School

Teacher — 1 female

Principal: W. Temple Day
1874-1912
1876 — 56 pupils
1889 — 1st Primary Dept.
1892 — 2nd Primary Dept.
1908 — New school Morrison St. Gr. 1, 2, 3
circa 1900 — Dr. Alice Harrison, Music

Teachers who started during this period:
Florence Bird
— Blanchard
Nettie Cadwallader 1903-
Stella (Clayton) Cochrane 1897-1935
Minnie Day 1903-
Maude Fisher
— Gorman
Edna Golding 1903-
Henrietta Murray 1903-
Florence Tapley 1903-

Principal: Leo Moore
1912-14

Teachers who started during this period:
Agnes Cricket 1913-14

Principal: Zula V. Hallett, B.A.
1915-44
1927 — Alex. Gibson Memorial School opened
1944 — 220 pupils

Teachers who started during this period:
Joyce (Arnold) Fletcher) Graham 1943-67
Minnie Arnold 1917-
Carrie Andrews 1917-27
Louise Allison B.A. 1936
Verna Akerley 1920-55
Ethel Boyd 1917
Daisy Boyce 1924-39
Nellie Croan 1915-17
Thomas Everett 1937-38
Donald Fraser 1938
Gertrude (Finnamore) Pettigrove 1924-40; 1960-67
Helen Harold
Lucy E. Inch 1915-17
Margaret Law 1918-21
Mabel Logan -20
Harriette Manzer 1938-67
O. E. McCutcheon 1938-41
Sadie Miller 1922-64
Nellie McLeod -20
Rhea Munro 1920
Mary Moffett 1941-47

Miriam Osborne 1925-28
Lois Pugh 1921-24; 1935-37
Vaughan (Peterson) Chase 1940-46; 1952-54; 1956-58; 1962-66
Mary Pickard -20
Isabelle Rowan 1942-
Annie (Nan) Sanson 1917-
Vella Tapley 1931-
Donald Turner 1941-
Alfred Tait 1939-41
Minie Titus 1917-20
Laura White 1916-
Hazel White 1924-25
Mary Vavasour 1942
Fannie Young 1920-56

rincipal: G. W. Crandlemire B.A.; B.E.
1944-54
1948 — French introduced Gr. 5 & 6
School Safety Patrol
School Motto
School Crest
1951 — Home and School Assoc. formed
1950 — Auditorium made into 3 classrooms
1954 — 405 pupils

eachers who started during this period:
Francis Allen 1945
Doris (Akerley) Scott 1947-
Dorothy Brittain 1953
Joe Fletcher 1948-49
M. Ruth Heustis 1945-
Myrna Higgs 1953-54
Aubrey Lamont 1953-54
Pauline Lewis 1949-51
Evelyn McKay 1948-49
Mildred McKnight 1953-57
June (MacFarlane) Brown 1953-64
Audrey Manuel 1953
Vera Miller 1947
Glenna Russell 1949-51
Eleanor (Swan) Bartlett 1951-54
Tharon Elaine Thomas 1954
Laura Walls 1949
Alice Wilson 1947 (Exchange teacher from Sask)
Lucy Van Haddegan 1952

'rincipal: J. Charles Wade B.A.; B.E.
1954-56
1956 — Superior School franchise cancelled
476 pupils

'eachers who started during this period:
Olive Albright 1956-63
Jean Charters 1954-56
Ralph Harris 1954-56

Phyllis Hewlett 1954-67
Althea Peterson 1955-
Ada Trail 1955-62
Mabel Jean Tompkins 1954
Jessie Wilson 1956-67
Mildred Wilcox 1956-64

Principal: A. P. Hetherington
1956-61
1957 — Grade 9 taught in Marysville
— 8 classroom & auditorium added and gymnasium
1959 — Ph.Ed. taught by U.N.B. students majoring in Ph.Ed.
1961 — 710 pupils

Teachers who started during this period:
Gloria Brown 1958-59
Shirley Briggs 1959
Neva Colpitts 1958
Sheila Currie 1958
Clyde Farrell 1956-57
Shirley Gibson 1960-67
Jean Holland 1955-57
Dorothy Hetherington 1957-60
R. Dale Horncastle 1957-
Thelma Kolding 1960-67
Amy Jean (McPhee) Gammon 1956-66
Shirley Merrill 1958-59
Elizabeth Munroe 1959-67
N. Norman 1960
Joyce O'Hara 1957-
Albert Woodthorpe 1959

Principal: F. Dale Horncastle
1961-67
1964 — Swing shift

Teachers who started during this period:
Darrell Bowman 1966-67
Martha Barrett 1964-65
Sharon Bailey 1964
Maxine Bird 1967
Robert W. Bridges 1960-65
Joan Crawford 1962-67
Lucille Davis 1966
Sharon Dunbar 1962-64
Barbara Deap 1967
Helen Depow 1964
Sandra Estabrooks 1962
Ardeth Gardiner 1964
Joan Gounce 1962-64
Douglas Gibson 1962-65
Margaret Gibson 1963
— Hickey 1962
Hope Hooper 1967
Mary Irvine 1963-64

Margaret Kelly 1964-65
Katherine LeBlanc 1967
Marilyn Leniham 1967
John Lang 1966
Ellen Lovely 1964-65
Helen McDonald 1962
Eleanor McLaughlin 1967
Edward McQuigan
Katherine R. Monor 1964-67
Marion March 1962-63
Robert Pauley 1962-63
Ingrid Peterson 1966-67
Nancy Peterson 1960-
Constance Ritchie 1964-66
Richard Stocker 1967
Ruth Slipp 1966
Lois Scott 1964-66
C. Tucker 1966
Linda Tait 1967
George Wandless 1963-67
Clarence Walsh 1966-67

ZULA V. HALLETT B.A.

Without a doubt there was no one, but no one who could match Zula V. as a teacher, disciplinarian and principal. At a party on her ninety-fifth birthday she was in fine fetter. "Be quiet—listen to me—I want to tell you something," she said. "I began teaching at Hawkins Corner. I boarded five miles from the school. I bicycled, I walked and I snowshoed to the school and I was never late once nor did I ever miss a day." That just about sums up the determination, the iron will and the self discipline of Zula V.

Zula left Hawkins Corner to go to University of New Brunswick where she obtained her B.A. She began teaching in Marysville in 1914. She taught Grade 6 until Christmas then Mr. Moore resigned to join the armed forces and Zula applied for principal. It was an unheard of thing, a woman principal. The School Board were really divided and even the town got into the argument but finally she was given the post. They need never have feared. She ruled supreme from 1914-1944. She brooked no foolishness. She could strap one or 55 pupils at one time and never be put out a bit. She could also cut you down to size with a very few words.

One punishment about 8 of us endured for something which I cannot now recall was to memorize "The Barefoot Boy" then we were lined up and had to say it backwards word by word. It took us more than a week to accomplish that little chore. She was our next door neighbor and many a time she would tell one or the other of us "If you did not play all night you would have time to do your homework."

She was a thorough teacher. She would spend many an hour after school helping you and by the time you passed through Grade 7 and 8 you were pretty well grounded. She had very few failures on High School Entrance exams; in fact she had a most enviable record not only for numbers passed but for those whose marks were in the top ten.

However, it must be admitted that those in the younger grades were terrified of her and there were a lot of drop outs after Grade 6. It was no trouble to get work in the mill at 14 and many chose the mill as the lesser of the two evils. Yet for those who went on they found that a lot of the brusqueness was a front. She did take an interest in you, she worked hard for you, on one condition you applied yourself. It is of interest to note that in 1941 as principal in charge of 7 teachers and 220 pupils she was paid $1350.00 per year.

References

1. Teachers Petitions RG2. RS8
2. Teachers Returns
3. Minutes of the School Board
4. AGM Yearbooks

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CLUBS

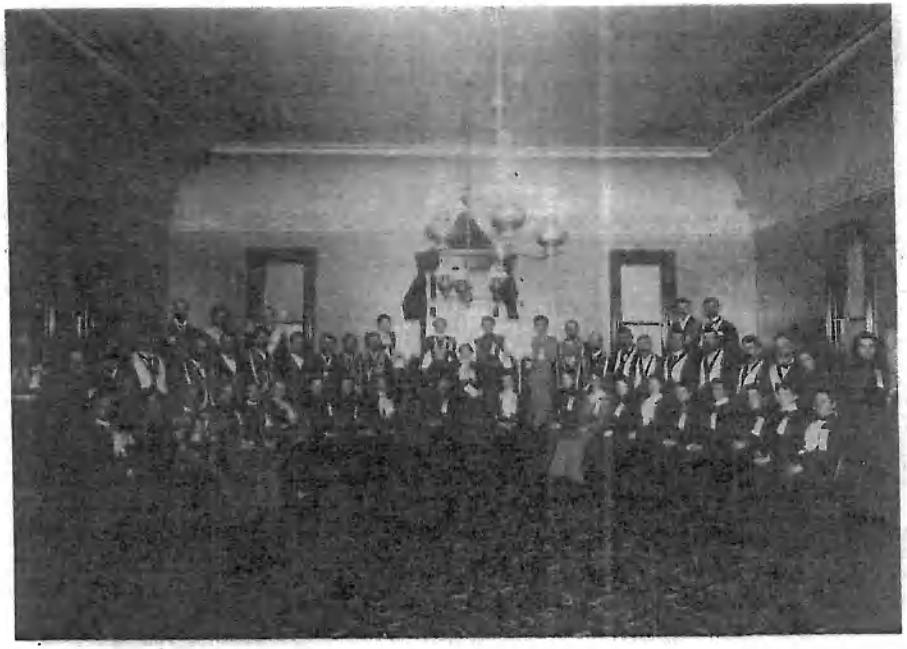
a. INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS

Nashwaak Lodge No. 72 of Independent Order of Oddfellows was organized in Marysville in 1894. They were part of a growing body whose aims were the Promoting of the Fraternity and the Brotherhood of man. They were mindful of the sick or distressed members and concerned for widows and orphans of the deceased members.

Mr. E. B. Staples was the 1st Noble Grand and Thomas McDowell was the Vice Grand. Members were: Rainsford Black, George W. Brown, Albert J. Buchanan, J. Edgar Collings, Rev. F. D. Davidson, John H. Estabrooks, Charles L. French, Albert Gilbert, Freeman T. Gilbert, Charles E. Green, Samuel J. Hallett, Joseph J. Hazelwood, Samuel Hodgson, George Holmes, James Hoyle, James Lee, Sr., Herbert P. Lint, Rev. W. W. Lodge, J. C. MacPherson, Prescott McDowell, William J. McElwain, Charles McLean, James Miller, Frederick S. Murray, C. F. Morehouse, Henry Osborn, John H. Purkis, John W. Reid, A. G. Robinson, James Robinson, G. W. Robertson, Sewell F. Richardson, Dr. I. C. Sharpe, Charles S. Sterling, William Saunders, John A. Stafford, George A. Tapley, James Waterman, William P. Wilson and Edward E. Wheten.

In 1903 under John Stafford, Noble Grand, the Lodge passed the 100 member mark, but by 1933 the membership had dwindled to 27 with the yearly income of $134.15, expenses $153.85 balance on hand $6.82. In 1938 they paraded for the funeral of their late brother, John Doherty, and soon after the

74. Free Baptist Church—Orange Hall. *Sam Hallett's house—Oddfellows Hall.*



Upper floor of Orange Hall

active members joined the Victoria Lodge No. 13 in Fredericton. The building and hall were sold to S. J. Hallett and the hall was torn down.

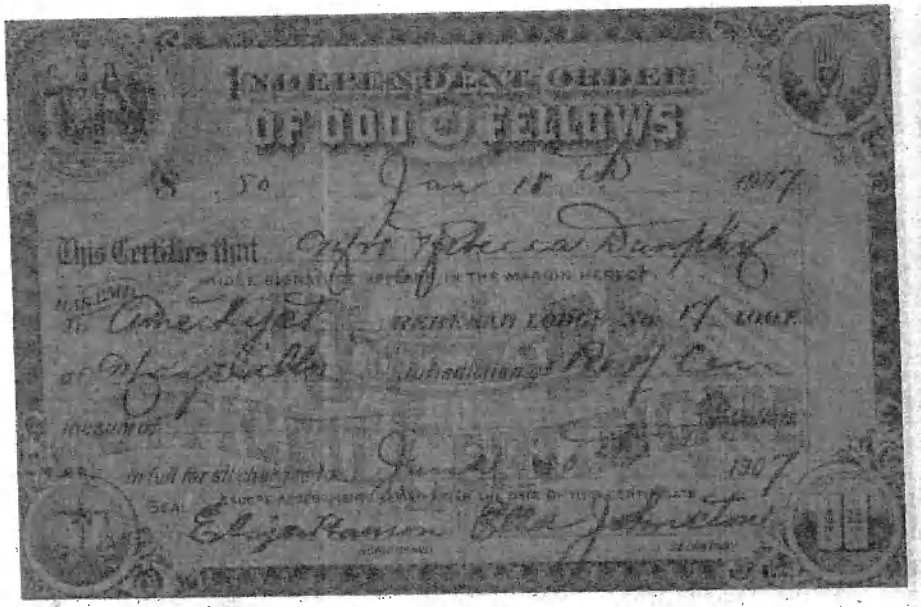
The two storey I.O.O.F. hall was built in 1896. The first floor contained the kitchen, washrooms and the rest was open space for holding suppers, banquets and etc. The second floor had a small room at the head of the stairs, then the main meeting room with a dais at the far end, carpeted and lighted by chandeliers. The painting of the hall in 1911 required 18 gallons oil, 105 pounds purple oxide, 28¼ gallons S. W. Paint and 25 pounds of putty, at a total cost of $99.12.

Through the generosity of its members the hall served the Town for celebrations of special events, plays, Christmas parties, Chautauquas, Miss Marysville contests, and etc. One notable event, held here in 1903, was the Canadian Jubilee Singers brought in by the Marysville Brass Band. The hall was packed and crowds were turned away. In 1904 the Free Baptist entertainment of solos, duets and recitations and etc. were also a sell out. One entertainer Berry Allen was called back seven times.

The Oddfellows were instrumental in starting Scouting in Marysville ca.1920 by giving the boys a place to meet. Samuel J. Hallett was the Scout Master and Donald Bird was the Cub Master with William Moore as his assistant.

References

1. Minutes and Journal of Accounts of Lodge No 72
2. Journal of Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Maritime Provinces 1934
3. Rules, By-Laws and Regulations of Acadia District Grand Lodge I.O.O.F.
4. Constitution and By-Laws of Nashwaak Lodge No 72 I.O.O.F. 1896-1900



Membership Certificate

b. *AMETHYST REBEKAH LODGE NO 14*

The women were not far behind the men in forming their branch to teach the lofty ideals and carry out the practices and principles of Oddfellowship, such as the establishment and maintenance of homes for aged and indigent Odd Fellows and their wives, or for the widows of deceased Odd Fellows, and homes for the care, education and support of orphans of deceased Odd Fellows.

They also pledged to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, and in every way to assist Subordinate and Sister Rebekah Lodges in kindly ministrations to the families of Odd Fellows who are in trouble or want, to cultivate and extend the social and fraternal relations of life among Lodges and the families of Odd Fellows.

The Amethyst Rebekah Lodge No. 17, I.O.O.F. of Marysville by-laws were approved by the Committee of subordinates on May 27th 1901, signed J.C.P. Frazee, Grand Secretary. In 1903 at its 5th Anniversary the membership stood at 129 and it was a very active lodge.

After the I.O.O.F. hall was torn down they met in the Castle Hall above the drug store at the corner of Mill and Bridge Streets. Finally they joined the Rebekah Lodge in Fredericton.

References

1. Constitution and By-Laws of Amethyst Rebekah Lodge No. 17 I.O.O.F. of Marysville New Brunswick, 1897.
2. Minutes and receipt books of Lodge No. 17.

Amethyst Rebecca Lodge No 17

c. *LOYAL ORANGE LODGE NO 40*

The Pickard Chapter of the Loyal Orange Lodge No. 40 was formed ca. 1900. They built their hall in 1902, but heavy gales on March 1st, 1902 played havoc with the construction and the contractor, Moses White, had a lot of repair work to do. The hall was similar in size and construction to the Odd Fellows Hall. It was situated at about 383 Canada Street.

Their ideals were: "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none, the Glory of God and the welfare of man, the honor of the Sovereign and the good of the country."

On June 2nd, 1902, Judson Libbey was honored just before he went out West. It was noted that he was a valued worker with the Orangemen, Prentice Boys, Knights of Pythias and a member of the 71st Battalion.

On June 11th, 1903, a Grand Bazaar was held in the new Orange Hall. The door prize was $5.00 in gold. There were bean toss, rifle shoot, Bagatelle, pin board, ring toss, followed by an oyster supper. Apparently their specialty was food, for on another occasion a conundrum supper of 13 courses was served after a concert.

In 1923 the W.M. was Frank Sloat. Others mentioned were: S. J. Stafford, W. C. Cameron, George Morgan, George McInnis, Harry Hanson and Marvin Minue.

The order ceased to exist in Marysville in the late 1930's and the hall was torn down.

d. LADIES ORANGE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

The Ladies Orange Benevolent Association, known as the Maple Leaf Lodge L.O.B.A. No. 34 was also formed ca. 1900.

Their ideals were: allegiance to the flag of the British Empire and the Commonwealth for which it stands, one nation united in security and peace for all. Their purpose was to aid the distressed members and their families, the Protestant Orphanage and all other charitable organizations, seeking at all times to bring relief and happiness to all, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

On April 9th, 1925 several new members were initiated and degrees conferred. However, this lodge ceased to exist in Marysville in the late 1930's.

e. PRENTICE BOYS

Prentice Boys were an offspring of the Orange Lodge. Their motto "Fear God, Honor the Government, Love the Brotherhood, No Surrender."

The Victoria Lodge of the Protestant Association of Prentice Boys (P.A.P.B.) No. 23 was formed ca. 1900 in Marysville. They held their meetings in the Orange Hall.

The Reporter in 1903 states that William McArthur acted as parade marshall for the funeral of Ed. Oldenburg, an active member of P.A.P.B. He was the local barber. He was crushed between the railway cars when he slipped as he was lending a hand at coupling them in 1903.

The P.A.P.B. had their own Pipe and Fife Band. They sponsored concerts, festivals, moonlight excursions and etc. to raise money for themselves and for the Marysville Brass Band. There were some 35 to 40 members in 1905 among whom were mentioned Norman Cochrane, Col. William H. Gray, Marvin Minue, William Moore, and Harry Stephenson. In 1925 they held a very successful ladies night at the newly opened Dawson Club.

f. FREE MASONRY

This ancient and honorable order has existed in Fredericton almost from the time of the first settlement. The history and teachings of the Holy Scriptures form the background of Free Masonry, and all masonic ritual is interwoven with religion.

Although a branch of this lodge never actually existed in Marysville, yet Marysville can at least claim a strong affiliation to Alexander Lodge No. 33 which was instituted at St. Mary's, now Carleton Ward, Fredericton, on April 4th 1877, in response to 14 petitioners, among whom were Alexander Gibson and John T. Gibson. The warrant authorizing the lodge was dated February 14th, 1878.

Fire destroyed the lodge in 1893 and their meetings were held in the Alexander Gibson Hall, (Castle Hall) located upstairs in the wooden building at the corner of Bridge and Mill streets, Marysville, from 1893-95. In July 1895 the lodge returned to St. Mary's. In 1935 the lodge purchased the building at the end of the highway bridge which now houses the Canadian Bank of Commerce on Cliffe Street, and the lodge rooms are in the upper storey.

Marysville residents who have filled the post of Worthy Master for the lodge are Harry Moffatt—1928, William Collett—1938, John Brandwood—1944, Samuel Page—1949, Douglas M. Spencer—1966, Douglas D. Larlee 1967, 1968, Francis E. Hinchey—1975 and Egbert K. (Bud) Warman 1976. The lodge still draws a number of its members from Marysville.

g. CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS

Nine members were initiated into the Court of Alexandra No. 141 Independent Order of Foresters in 1884. Primarily it was a fraternal and mutual insurance organization. Their motto "Libertas Benevolentia et Concordia."

The nine members were: Horatio Clayton, John Dunbar, W. Temple Day, George Foster, George Hanson, Thomas Morrison, Thomas McDowell, Alfred Rowley and E. A. Tapley. In 1885 A. G. Robinson, Dr. I. C. Sharp and Joseph Walker were initiated into the order, and in 1886 were added William Alexander, George Brown, Charles Clayton, Thomas Gordon, Hazen E. Pond and Ob. Starkey and James Robinson in 1888. The big influx occurred in 1893 and in 1898 when 34 and 33 members respectively were initiated into the order. By 1900 there were 118 members.

There were only seven members in good standing as noted by the Chief Ranger Frank Haud in 1933. These were Frederick A. Brown, Samuel J. Hallett, William C. Henry, Thomas McDowell, Rowley Manzer, Howard Nichols, Milburn White.

Lt. Col. William Gray generally acted as parade marshall. In 1903 William Gray, Lemuel Clegg and Harry Crowley were appointed delegates to the High Court with Thomas Morrison, John Doherty and Charles Gambol as substitutes.

h. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

The Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 18 held their meetings in the Castle Hall over the drug store at the corner of Mill and Bridge Streets, Marysville.

Some of the members mentioned from time to time in the press between 1900-1905 were: William Cameron, Claude Clayton, John Fletcher, Charles French, Col. William Gray, Judson J. Libbey, Edward Oldenburg, Daniel Pickard, Fred Smith and John Stephenson.

Judson J. Libbey was presented with a pair of field glasses from the lodge on the eve of his departure to the west in 1902.

In 1925 the lodge presented a gift to the Rev. J. J. Pinkerton, past C.C., prior to his leaving Marysville. The C.C. was Percy G. Long, who was assisted by the past C.C., Elbridge Walker.

i. PYTHIAN SISTERS

The Peace Temple No. 12 Pythian Sisters was organized in 1919, mainly through the efforts of Col. William Gray. They met also in the Castle Hall.

Some of the officers were: Mrs. Stella Cochrane, Mrs. Temple Day, Mrs. Mary Eno, Miss Ruby Finnamore, Mrs. Alice Gibson, Mrs. G. L. Inch, Mrs. Jennie Pike, Mrs. Jesse Stafford, Mrs. George Titus and Mrs. Roy Wade. In 1923 the Past Chief was Miss Gertrude Bird and Chief was Annie Johnston.

Correspondence carried on in 1965 with Oliver Coates, Secretary of Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 6 in Fredericton, states that both Marysville Lodges had been closed for some time. He had been responsible for collecting the books, ledgers, etc. and he had sent them to the General Secretary in Saint John. Some members from both Lodges had joined the Fredericton Lodges.

j. MARYSVILLE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Marysville Women's Institute was organized on April 6th, 1917 with the help of Miss Winter. The executive chosen from the 44 members present were: President, Miss Agnes Ramsey; 1st Vice Pres., Mrs. Harold Fisher; 2nd Vice Pres., Mrs. A. G. Robinson; Sec.-Treas., Mrs. S. J. Hallett; Auditors, Mrs. P. E. Nickerson and Miss Carrie Andrews; Director, Mrs. J. R. McConnell.

They chose the second Friday of each month to hold their meetings. Their first roll call included suggestions of what they should do. From these it was determined that their objective was to send knitted goods and other things to the men at the front.

They raised money by first canvassing the town, which netted them $92.28. They also put on teas in the Boss's mansion, at the Oddfellows Hall, suppers, concerts and etc. With this money they bought yarn and their members sent some 200 pairs of socks, 91 towels, 63 housewives and other articles suggested by the Institute. In some of the later shipments, the contents were not noted.

They contributed to the hut for the W.A.A.C. in France, to the Y.M.C.A. work at the front, to the Canadian War Hospital, Red Cross, and clothing for the orphans in France. On the home front they contributed to the School for the Blind in Halifax, gave prizes to the school for gardening, ($2.00 for the best plot in the school garden, $1.00 for the best plot in the home gardens for those under 12, and $1.00 for the best plot in the home gardens for those over 12).

They participated on June 11th, 1917 in the celebration of the 7th Anniversary of the founding of the Women's Institute. They chose the Canadian Home Journal as their official organ; they took courses in home canning, 1st Aid and in understanding the nutritional substitutes for flour, meat and etc.

Their members included: Miss Verna Akerley, Miss Carrie Andrews, Mrs. John Andrews, Miss Minnie Arnold, Mrs. D. H. Brooke, Mrs. Joseph Blanchard, Miss Mary Blanchard, Mrs. John T. G. Chisholm, Mrs. Charles Chisholm, Mrs. H. Cowan, Mrs. John Cochrane, Mrs. L. Clegg, Miss Nellie Downing, Mrs. John Dunbar, Mrs. Joseph Dolphin, Mrs. George Eno, Mrs. Harold Fisher, Mrs. Charles Fisher, Mrs. Bent Fullerton, Mrs. John Gibson, Mrs. S. J. Hallett, Miss Zula V. Hallett, Miss Alice Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. James Inch, Mrs. L. Inch, Mrs. William Johnston, Mrs. P. G. Long, Mrs. A. Lyons, Mrs. John R. McConnell, Miss Jennie McConnell, Mrs. W. McLean, Miss Rhea Munro, Mrs. Rowley Manzer, Mrs. H. R. McNaughton, Mrs. P. E. Nickerson, Mrs. C. I. Pincombe. Miss Katherine Pincombe, Mrs. H. Pope, Mrs. Sanford Pond, Mrs. H. B. Price, Miss Grace Price, Miss Agnes Ramsey, Miss Hannah Ramsey, Mrs. A. G. Robinson, Mrs. Frank Robinson, Mrs. D. Richard, Mrs. Clarence Richardson, Miss Ida Shaw, Mrs. John Stafford, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. George Tapley, Miss Minnie Titus, Mrs. Timothy Tribe, Miss Hazel Winter, Mrs. M. G. White, Miss Laura White, Mrs. W. Young.

Interest had waned by the end of the war and on March 8th, 1919 the final minutes recorded state: "Only six members present. Minutes read and approved. After some discussion we took our Red Cross work and went home."

References

Minute books and register of the Marysville Women's Institute.

k. MARYSVILLE LIONS CLUB

The Marysville Lions Club had its beginning in the late 1950's. Some of the members of the old Lions Club were: R. Bailey, Charles Chase, Earl Chase, Fred Chase, Dave Gilchrist, Gordon Harding, Scott Harvey, P. G. Long, William Moore, Ron Page, Darragh Peterson, Walter Peterson, George Saunders and Harold Weston.

In 1965 another start was made to form a Lions Club with Mr. W. Thompson, President; H. Willard Porter, sec.; Dr. D. D. Pond, treas.; J. R. Kerr, tail twister; Goldwin E. Pond, Lion tamer. On Jan. 16, 1968, it was officially incorporated as stated in letters patented in the Royal Gazette. Charter members at time of incorporation were: Walter MacPherson, Goldwin Pond, Donald McKinley, Leo Melanson, Raymond Bailey, Joseph Donahue, Winston White and Eldon Lyons.

Their meetings were held in the old hotel opposite the mill, Lyric theatre on Morrison Street, the homes of the members and in the Alexander Gibson Memorial School.

Among the purposes of the club are to provide various services and activities beneficial to the social and moral welfare of the community. The club was responsible for the "Welcome" signs to Marysville, sponsors of a Teenage Rodeo and were strong supporters of the building of the Marysville Swimming Pool.

References

Royal Gazette, 1968.
The Daily Gleaner, 15 Jan., 1968.
Treasurer's records.

l. IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

A new primary chapter of the I.O.D.E. was organized in Marysville under the name of the Alexander Gibson Memorial Chapter, on January 14th, 1957. The chapter motto chosen was "Success through Effort." The aims of the chapter are to stimulate patriotism through education and service and to foster unity.

The presentation of the charter was held in the United Church Hall at Marysville. Mrs. F. L. Miller, Regent of the Provincial chapter of the I.O.D.E., presided at the meeting which opened with the Salutation of the flag and Prayer of the Order. Mrs. Stuart MacLaren, Provincial Organizing Secretary,

presented the Charter to the Chapter Regent, Mrs. John Watt. Rev. Eldon A. Gunn, Pastor of the United Church, dedicated the flag which was presented to the standard bearer, Mrs. Garnet Peterson, by Mrs. F. L. Miller.

Rev. Watson Close of the United Baptist Church, also Regents from several Fredericton chapters of the I.O.D.E. were present and extended their best wishes and congratulations to the new Chapter. Gifts were presented on behalf of the National Chapter by Mrs. Stuart MacLaren and from the Provincial Chapter by Mrs. F. L. Miller (gavel and Minute Book). The Chapter Regent accepted the gifts and expressed thanks on behalf of the members.

Officers elected were: Regent, Mrs. John Watt; 1st Vice Regent, Miss Phyllis Tait; 2nd Vice Regent, Mrs. William Manzer; Secretary, Mrs. Calvin Amos; Treasurer, Mrs. Grace Bidlake; Educational Secretary, Miss Zula V. Hallett; Echoes Secretary, Miss Sadie Miller; Services at Home and Abroad, Mrs. Fred Chase; Standard Bearer, Mrs. Garnet Peterson.

The charter members were: Mrs. Calvin Amos, Mrs. Grace Bidlake, Miss Mabel Bruce, Mrs. Fred S. Chase, Mrs. William Donahue, Mrs. Douglas Griffiths, Miss Zula V. Hallett, Mrs. Elbridge Harrison, Mrs. Harry Harrison, Mrs. William Manzer, Mrs. Nathan Merrill, Miss Sadie Miller, Mrs. Fraser Minue, Mrs. Waldo Mitchell, Mrs. Garnet Peterson, Miss Phyllis Tait, Mrs. Allen W. Thomson, Mrs. Edgar Wade, Mrs. John Watt, Mrs. Robert Watt and Miss Fannie Young.

Back Row—Left to right
Mrs. Margaret Minue, Mrs. Nan Watt, Mrs. Lorena Donahee, Mrs. Alice Wade, Mabel Bruce, Mrs. Mildred Harrison, Mrs. Doris Griffiths, Mrs. Evelyn Merrill, Mrs. Clara Mitchell

Front Row—Left to right
Zula V. Hallett, Mrs. Grace Bidlake, Mrs. Helen Amos, Mrs. Dorothy Manzer, Mrs. Phyllis Scott, Mrs. Fan Watt, Mrs. Marie Chase, Mrs. Nancy Peterson, Sadie V. Miller

The present officers are: Regent, Mrs. Waldo Mitchell; Vice Regent, Mrs. Gordon Harding; Sec., E. Gilmore; Treas., Mrs. Fred Chase; Educational Sec., Miss Sadie Miller; Services at Home and Abroad, Mrs. John Watt; Echoes Sec., Mrs. Fraser Minue; Public Relations Sec., Mrs. Redvers Scott; Standard Bearer, Mrs. Garnet Peterson.

References

Minute Books and Annual reports of I.O.D.E.

m. MARYSVILLE RIFLE CLUB

The Marysville Rifle Club was organized 28th May, 1902. The Dominion Government gave them the Ross rifles and supplied the ammunition. Each member was required to be sworn in by the Justice of the Peace. The Club was active until World War I when its ranks were depleted drastically by the members volunteering for active service.

Mr. Judson J. Libbey was the first President; he was followed by Sandy Robinson and Charles Finnamore. Other members included William Arnold, Bent Fullerton, John Lawson, Frank Merritt, Charles McLean, Dan Pickard and Fred Smith.

Billy Arnold stated that when the "Boss" closed the mills Saturday at noon it was a great boost to the club. "We spent all afternoon and most of the evening at the range." Fredericton merchants supplied the prizes.

The first match on the new St. Mary's range was held in 1903. Teams from Stanley, Fredericton, Marysville and the R.C.R. competed in the event. Our team of Lawson, Smith, Merritt and McLean gave a good account of themselves but Stanley walked away with most of the prizes.

Alex. Gibson, Jr., M.P. donated a silver cup for competition. It was won at various times by: Fred W. Smith, Frank Merritt and C. H. McLean. In 1912 C. H. McLean was presented a silver plate which read "Presented by Dominion of Canada for skill in rifle shooting to members of Civilian Rifle Association, won by C. H. McLean. Marysville Rifle Club, 1912."

References

Daily Herald, 1902.
Daily Herald, 1903.
Plate and cup owned by Margaret Minue.

n. MARYSVILLE RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB

The Marysville Riflje and Pistol Club was formed in 1959. At a meeting chaired by Harry D. Cochrane in April a constitution was adopted and the following charter members were registered: Gerald Cain, Harry D. Cochrane, Richard B. Cochrane, Ronald Doak, Robert Doherty, Karl Dore, Hazen Gorman, William Higgins, Paul Horncastle, Carl Long, Wayne Love, George MacPherson, Harry MacPherson, Sam Robinson and George Saunders.

Hamilton Cottons gave the Club permission to use the existing range in the mill constructed by the late Mr. Austin Hazelwood and Mr. Brydon MacKnight for the Fish and Game Association Hunter's Safety programme. Sgt. Ray Wellings and Cpl. Henry Turcotte of the RCMP "J" Division provided instructions in range procedures and safe gun handling.

During the summer of 1960 the city engineer granted the club permission to use the Clark St. range, property of the City of Fredericton. This range was used until 1967. At this time it seemed necessary to upgrade the outdoor range. On 16 Oct., 1967 at a club meeting chaired by Dr. James McAllan the club decided to build their own range. Land was obtained and range constructed on the Killarney Road which became known as the McAllan range. This range has continued to serve since 1968.

A severe blow was dealt to the Club during 1971-72 season when the new owners of the Marysville Mill advised that the existing facilities would no longer be available to the Club. Needless to say this greatly diminished the activities of the MR & PC. The Club is at present exploring the possibilities of constructing an indoor range, but to date the costs have been prohibitive.

Competition has been the life blood of the Marysville Rifle and Pistol Club. It has been real, friendly and productive. Competition ranges from turkey shoots and the shooters ladder within the Club, to Club and team matches with other Clubs, to teams and individuals representing our Club or the area in National matches; they have entered meets in Nova Scotia and Maine, and the Canadian and New Brunswick winter games.

The All Saints League operated from 1965 to 1973 and provided high quality competition and camaraderie for clubs along the St. John River and St. Stephen.

Gun Club

For a period the NBRA provided a competitive base. The NBHA emerged to fill the blanks of the NBRA and the All Saints League. The NBHA is currently the major competitive outlet for handgunners: indoor competition includes Free Pistol, Rapid Fire, Canadian 1800, ISU standard and Centre Fire, Air Pistol and Bruce theMoose fun shoot in Woodstock; the outdoor activity includes the Spring and Fall shoots and it is at the former that qualifications for the National Matches take place and at the latter the Provincial Team for the Maritime Championships is chosen.

In addition to the above the individual shooter at his own time, could develop his qualifications and classification as Marksman, Sharpshooter or Expert. During the period when a precise record was kept, individual members have qualified for over 300 awards.

Team trophies and individual awards in all classifications have helped to maintain an "esprit de corps" and mention should be made of the so-called "scare jackets" which were the individuals' shooting jackets, well quilted with brassards of the various gun manufacturers and brassards denoting individual accomplishments.

The present Chairman of the Club is Mike Dionne.

References

The Daily Gleaner, 14 May, 1968.
History of Club and Competitions provided by Ottis Logue.

o. *TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES*

Temperance organizations were very much in the fore in Marysville around the turn of the century. Taverns were plentiful and liquor flowed freely. It was not uncommon to see a barrel of rum at the election booths to help the voting along.

Men and women banded together to try to curb this menace and thus Temperance organizations were born. One of the first organizations was in Nova Scotia in 1828, but they soon spread to other parts of Canada. Their objects were: "Total abstinence, to shield its members from the evils of intemperance, to afford mutual assistance in case of sickness and to elevate their character."

The Council of the Royal Templers of Temperance listed their officers for 1903 as Hiram Bradley, S.C.; Grace Harding, V.C.; Charles Wilson, Chaplain; Maggie Patterson, Recording Sec.; Colin Day, Financial Sec.; Mrs. J. Bolster, Treas.; Alfred Morehouse, Herald; George Robinson, Guard. Their Song Book was Gospel Hymns Nos. 1-6, 739 hymns by Ira Sankey, James McGrenahan and George Stebbins, 1895.

The No Surrender Council No. 132, a juvenile branch of the R.T. of T. celebrated their 4th Anniversary in 1904 with Eugene Savage in the chair. When they were organized in 1900, Mrs. Charles Handly was Superintendent and there were 22 charter members. Their first officers were: Select Councilor, Addison Handly; Vice Councilor, Nellie Brewer; Chaplain, Maggie Bird; Recording Sec., Lydia Whittaker; Financial Sec., David Bird; Herald, James Lovie, Jr.; Guard, John Arnold; Deputy Herald, Mamie Arnold.

The Gleaner reported in 1904 that the Albion Lodge No. 44 I.O.G.T. was doing good Temperance work. Their C.T., Charles Howie; V.C., Mrs. R. Baxter; R.C., E. G. Merritt; F.S., Mrs. J. Baxter; Marshall, Ernest Dehulle; Chaplain, Jennie Pollock; Guard, Fred Lyons; Sentinel, John McAdam.

A branch of the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance was formed in Marysville in 1925. This brought together the members of the Reformed Baptist, United Church, Church of England and the United Baptist for a common front against the inroads of the liquor traffic.

Quarterly meetings rotated between the churches. They monitored the liquor traffic and decided what action to take on various matters. Their first officers elected June 28th, 1925 were: Norman Cochrane, Pres.; Samuel J. Hallett, V. Pres.; and Mrs. Frank Gereau, Treas.

This organization was unique in that it gave the members an opportunity to unite in a common goal and at the same time helped strengthen each other in their Christian faith.

p. *COMMUNITY BOYS GROUPS*

Col. William Gray organized and ran a club for boys 12-16. They held their meetings in the Castle Hall at the corner of Mill and Bridge Streets.

This club was noted for physical fitness; their specialty was gymnastics with Indian clubs. They were in great demand at entertainments.

The boys were smartly outfitted with long blue pants, (a novelty in those days) with a red stripe down the side, a red jacket and a round blue cap.

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Later a Mr. Gregory, a retired army officer, organized a boys club for boys 12-16. This was more or less fashioned on army drill lines. He was able to obtain army uniforms for the boys.

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Scouting is another community venture which began ca. 1920. This group is open to any boy in the community.

The Marysville United Baptist Church has sponsored Scounting since its beginning in Marysville. Samuel J. Hallett was the first Scoutmaster and Donald Bird was the first Cubmaster. A new section "Beavers" was begun in 1978, and all groups are still active with membership running around the 100 mark.

Venturing, a section for boys 14-18, and Rovers for boys 18-21 comes on at various times depending on the need and number of boys who are interested. Rovers enjoyed an active period from 1951-1969 and Venturers 1964-1973. Venturers are starting again in 1983.

Many men and women have given freely of their time and talent for our boys in Scouting. Those who have given 10 years or more (years in brackets) are: Douglas Fawkes (13), Currie Underhill (13), Charles Chase (15), Willard Sypher (17), Earl Chase (20), Ken Chase (21), G. Wilfred Shipley (22), Frank Hicks (22), Fraser Minue (25), Rev. W. D. Close (25), Nathan Merrill (30), and Dr. Douglas D. Pond (33).

In 1925 Samuel J. Hallett received the Imperial Service Medal from His Majesty the King. G. Wilfred Shipley and Dr. D. D. Pond were honored by the Boy Scouts of Canada with the Medal of Merit in 1972 and 1973 respectively, and in 1977 Dr. D. D. Pond was further honored with the Silver Acorn. In 1983 Ken Chase, Nathan Merrill and Robert Kerr were honored with the "Medal of Good Service." All were cited for their many contributions and distinguished service to Scouting.

The current leaders are for Scouts: Jim Lister, Kevin Powers, Eric Fevens, David Melnick, and Maurice Savoie. The Cub leaders are G. Wilfred Shipley, Wayne Smith, Robert Sweeney, David Chase, Jamie Gilchrist, Dennis Palmer. The Beaver leaders are: Robert Sweeney, Blair Ferris, Nathan Merrill, Tom McKegney, Dennis Palmer and Art VanHorne.

The Group Committee members are: Ken, Chase, Chairman; David Gilchrist, Vice Chairman; Dr. D. D. Pond, sec. treas; Frank Hicks, Ralph Brown, Harley Peterson, Rev. Laurie Fenerty and Lic. James Harrison.

Marysville Beaver Colony

Front Row—L-R

Sheldon Hood, Daniel Eldridge, Andrew Lockhart, Cory Thornton, Ross McKegney, Terry Bergin, Andrew Fletcher, Troy Yeomans, Dana Dickeson

Middle Row—L-R

Chris Munn (Cub), Ashley Randall, Joey McNeil, Jamie Barr, Ricky Hodgson, Mark Dickeson, Jamie Bunker, Jeffrey Murdock, Scott Flinn, Pat Munn, Clint Simmons (Cub)

Back Row—L-R

Art VanHorne (BL), Robert Sweeney (BL), Timmy Schriver, Leslie Holmes, Stephen MacDonald, Jason McCloskey, Dana Dickeson, Timmy Munn, Seth VanHorne, Kirk Cornell, Nathan Merrill (BL), Glen Holmes, Tom McKegney (BL), Dennis Palmer (BL).

Cubs at Yoho

Dennis Palmer, Kevin Powers, John Wyrwas, Wilfred Shipley

2nd Row—

Carl McNeil, Matthew Cleveland, --, Carl Spencer, --, Don MacQuarrie, Lockland MacQuarrie, Jason Palmer, --.

3rd Row—

Robert Hilder, Jon Joe, Andrew Randall, Marty Brown

Scout Troop

Back Row—L-R

Chuck Smith, Ricky Melnick, Daniel Gunter, Jody Munn, Kevin Spencer, Pat Clowater, Darren Allen, Jamie Reid

2nd Row/L-R

John Wyrwas, Chris Peabody, Todd Thornton, Andy Reid, Bobby Beaumaster, Chris Keeling, Mike Daves, Grady Briggs

3rd Row/L-R

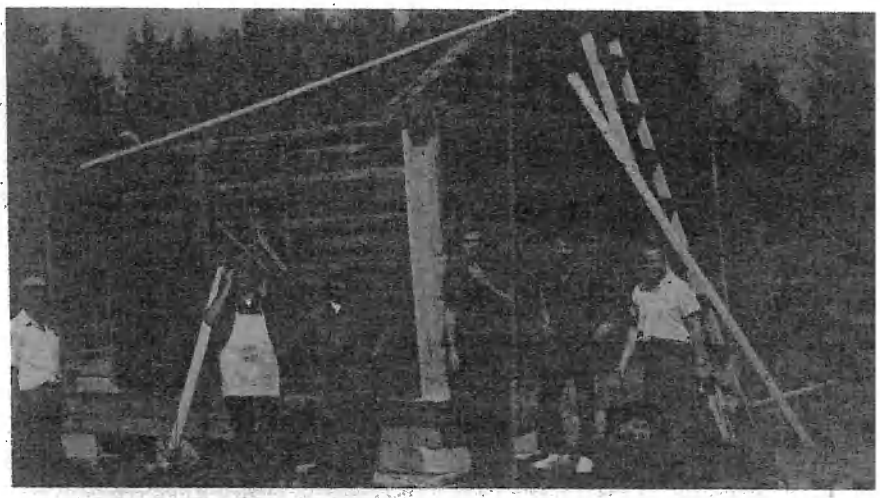
Shawn Cain, Mark Chase, Ronald Savoie, Tony Arnold, Jeremy Randall, Michael Flinn, Carl McNeil, Mark McGloin, Lochlan MacQuarrie, Darren Brown, Tony King

Front Row—L-R

Maurice Savoie (LIT), Kevin Powers (ASC), Jim Lister (TS), Dave Melnick (ASC)

Tower built by Scouts at Camporee

Jim Hayden & scouts planting trees.
(Trees for Canada is a nation-wide project. Some 100,000 trees have been planted by F'ton District Scouts from 1974-1982.)



Peterson Scout Lodge—Durham (Under construction)
Ken Chase, Fraser Minue, Douglas Fawkes, Fred McLellan, Robert Oliver, Wilfred Shipley

q. ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION
Marysville Branch No. 15.

The Marysville Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion had its beginning shortly after World War I. The Veterans of WW I used to gather at the home of their comrade, Len Inch, to discuss how they could aid their comrades who were disabled in the war. This banding of WW I Veterans together across Canada became known as the GWWA (Great World War Association).

Their first banquet, catered to by the hotel opposite the Canadian Cottons Mill, at 50¢ per plate, was held in 1919 and these banquets have continued through the years. At the banquet held in Knights of Pythias Hall in 1923, it was decided that they should organize as a branch of the GWWA, to better serve the veterans. Officers elected were: Pres., Lt. Col. Wm. H. Gray; Vice Pres., G. L. Inch; Sec. A. W. MacPherson; Treas., Harry H. Hatch.

In 1926 the GWWA became the Royal Canadian Legion. Marysville invited William Simcock and Charles Dougherty to help them form a branch. Their first president of the R.C.L., Branch # 15, was Harry Moffett. As their numbers decreased they closed for a few years, but the Treasurer, Cecil Daley, kept the capital tax paid and charter valid. Their numbers increased greatly after World War II, enabling them to start up again and they have been a strong organization ever since; in 1980 their membership was 425 men and 100 women.

Their meeting places have varied; they met in the Castle Hall above the old drug store on Mill Street, later in the old school on Morrison Street, then in William Saunders' store, which was approximately on the corner of Veterans Drive and Canada Street, until they got their own building and placed it on their lot on Veterans Drive, given to them by the town.

This building was one of the old army huts that had served as a Sergeant's Mess at the Internment Camp at Ripples; they bought it for $1,000.00 Ashley Colter was responsible for setting it on site, with the help of volunteers, among whom were the Brown boys and Philip Bunker; the only moving cost to the Legion was gas for the trucks. In 1958 the interior of the building was paneled, and a front extension was added in 1967. In 1979 it was realized that the old

Royal Canadian Legion—Marysville Branch No. 15 First building

building was too small—it also needed large and costly repairs to accommodate the large membership. Consequently their new building, costing some $200,000.00, was officially opened in September, 1980.

In 1951 the Ladies Auxiliary was formed and they have added much to the activities and the outreach programs of the Legion.

The Legion's No. 1 priority is the welfare of its comrades and their dependents. They have nevertheless extended their aid to the sick, the aged and the needy in Marysville. They take an active part in town affairs and are sponsors of many youth programs such as Cubs, Scouts, physical fitness, Little League, etc., as well as building programs such as swimming pool, Little League baseball diamonds, outdoor rinks, etc.

Their Presidents since 1945 have been:

Men

1945—Osborne Gereau
1946—Floyd McKay
1947—Louis Titus
1949—Harry B. Arnold
1952—C. A. Forbes
1954—Harry B. Arnold
1955—Sterling Pyne
1956—John H. Arnold
1957—Walter Brown
1959—Ritchie Gorman
1960—Harold Daley
1961—William Fowler
1962—Aubrey Herbert
1964—John H. Arnold
1965—Russell Stiles
1968—Gerald Donahue
1971—C. E. Olive
1972—Douglas Spencer
1974—E. D. Brewer
1976—Rev. Dr. Norman Whitney
1978—Conway Lyons
1979—Sterling Pyne
1981—Betty Brown
1983—Larry Belyea

Ladies Auxiliary

1951—Mrs. William Donahue
1953—Mrs. C. S. Forbes
1954—Mrs. William Donahue
1955—Mrs. Walter Brown
1956—Mrs. John H. Arnold
1958—Mrs. Douglas Spencer
1960—Mrs. Patrick Nardy
1962—Mrs. Harold Daley
1964—Mrs. Aubrey Herbert
1965—Mrs. Russell Stiles
1967—Mrs. Edward Ferris
1970—Mrs. John Chambers
1972—Mrs. John Arnold
1974—Mrs. Patrick Nardy
1976—Mrs. Conway Lyons
1978—Mrs. Alfred Sorensen
1980—Mrs. Jeanne Bordage
1982—Melvina Allen
1983—Mrs. Wm. Fowler

Present building—Legion—opened 1980.

HONOUR ROLL
First World War, 1914-1918

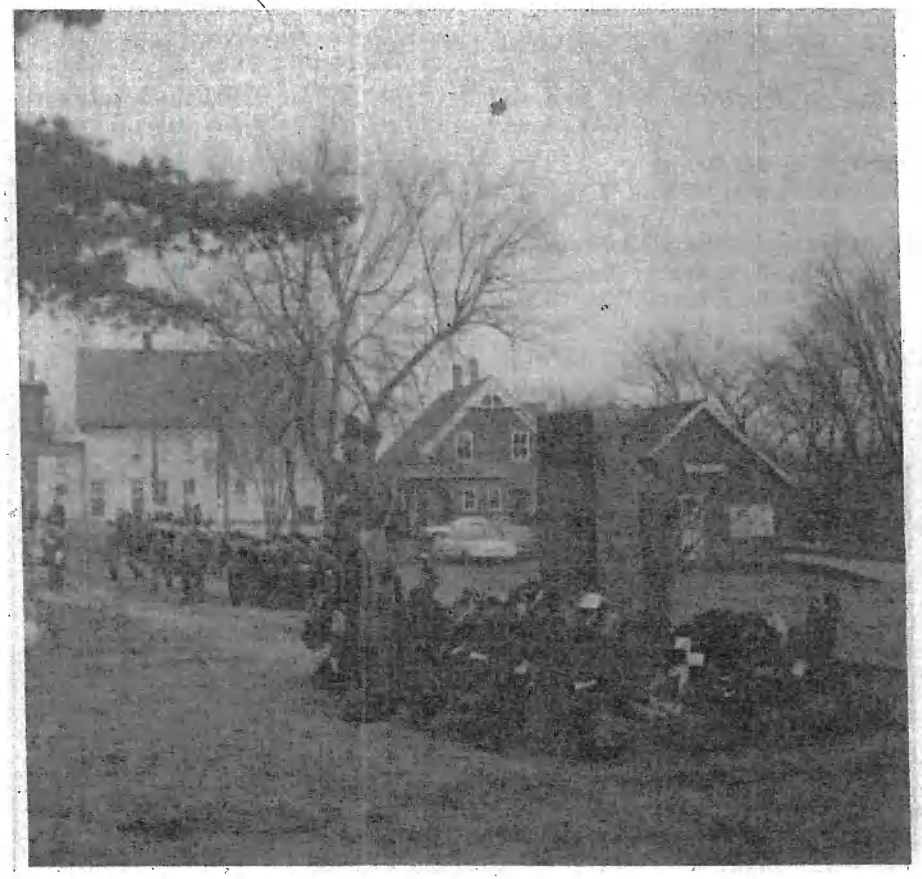
Allen, Harry
Allen, Maurice
Andrews, John V.
Arnold, Frank
Arnold, Harold
Arnold, Harry A.
Arnold, John A.
Arnold, Melvin J.

Ball, George
Ballard, Alfred
Barter, John
Beasley, Frank
Bonnar, Herbert
Boyce, James
Bradley, Arthur
Brewer, Dow

Brogan, Luke
Bruce, Clarence
Bubar, Ernest

Cameron, Wallace
Charnley, John
Charters, John
Clegg, Lemuel
Clegg, Milton E.
Collings, F. E.
Collings, Percy
Collings, Roy
Collings, William
Curtis, James

Daley, Cecil
Daley, Loring



Cenotaph Service

Dennison, Blake
Dennison, Paul
Donovan, Joseph
Dougherty, Clyde
Doyle, Harry

Estabrooks, Dow
Estey, Herman

Farrell, William
Feeney, Percy
Fisher, George A.
Flanagan, James

Gibson, John Lt.
Gordon. W. E.
Gorman, Frank
Gorman, R. E.
Grant, William
Gray, William H. Col.
Greer, George
Gould, Fred

Hanson, Ralph
Harris, Herbert
Harris, William
Harrison, Elbridge
Harrison, Harry
Harrison, Percy
Hatch, Harry Cpt.
Heron, Harry A.
Hovey, Carl
Hovey, George
Hovey, Joseph

Inch, George Leonard

Kaine, William
Kelly, Gordon

Lyons, Emmett

Manzer, Avens
Manzer, Ray
Markey, George S.
Markey, Herbert
Markey, John
MacDonald, Lorne
MacLean, Robert
MacPherson, Amos
MacPherson, Edward
McConaghy, Charles
McConnell, Alexander
McDonald, William
McMorris, Fred
Meehan, William
Miller, Frank E.
Miller, Fred

Monteith, William
Morris, Albert
Morris, Benjamin
Morris, Robert

Oldenburg, Maurice
Osborne, Albert

Parent, Harold S.
Peterson, Percy
Pincombe, Bruce
Pincombe, C. Arthur
Pincombe, C. G. Major
Pincombe, J. W.
Pond, Amos
Pond, Archie
Pond, Colin
Porter, Clarence
Preece, Fred
Preece, Harry
Pyne, Archie

Robinson, Harry
Robinson, Herman
Robinson, Jack A.
Robinson, John
Robinson, Ronald
Robinson, Roy

Sacre, Walter E.
Sacre, Walter, Sr.
Saunders, Fred
Saunders, Herbert
Shanks, Allan
Sherman, John
Smith, Clarence
Spencer, David
Stafford, Fred
Stafford, George
Stafford, James
Stafford, Lorne
Staples, William
Sullivan, James

Tapley, Ralph
Taylor, Fred
Thornton, Joseph
Titus, Louis
Tribe, Timothy

Wade, Fred
Wade, Guy
Wade, Hiram
White, George
Whitlock, James P.
Whittaker, Charlie

Yeomans, H. Lloyd

HONOUR ROLL
Second World War, 1939—1945

Albright, Hollie
Alkern, Roy
Amos, Clavin
Arnold, Allison
Arnold, Beth
Arnold, Boyce
Arnold, Fred
Arnold, Harold
Arnold Harry B.
Arnold, James
Arnold, John H.
Arnold, Moses S.
Arnold, Robert
Arnold, Ronald

Bailey, Ralph
Banks, Allan
Banks, Harry
Banks, Herbert
Bamford, John
Bateman, W. Norine
Beatty, Chester
Bell, Alvin G.
Bell, Helen
Blair, Olvin
Boyce, Clinton
Boyce, Dorothy
Boyce, Lillian
Boyce, Ralph
Brown, John E.
Brown, Walter
Bruce, Clarence
Bruce, Raymond
Buchanan, Ronald
Bunker, Fred

Cain, Donald
Cameron, Neil
Capen, Keith
Chase, Charles
Chase, George
Clark, Fred
Clark, Moody
Clark, Norman
Cochrane, Ernest
Cochrane, Harry
Collett, Margaret
Collings, Sylvester
Coy, Donald
Coy, Warren
Culligan, Austin
Currie, Ralph

Daley, Harold
Dennison, Norval
Doherty, Winston
Donahee, Frederick
Donahee, Gerald
Donahee, William
Doucette, Aurele
Doucette, William
Dougherty, Irvine

Elliott, Norbert
Elliott, Odbur
Estabrooks, Chester
Estabrooks, James
Estabrooks, Lynwood
Estabrooks, Maurice
Estey, Melvin
Estey, Ronald

Fallon, Mark
Farrell, Clinton
Fisher, Byron
Fisher, Gordon D.
Fletcher, George
Fletcher, Gerald
Flinn, James
Flinn, William
Folland, Burton
Foster, Clive

Gereau, Osborne
Gereau, Raymond
Gibson, Bernice
Glasier, Douglas
Gorman, Betty
Gorman, Clydell
Gorman, Alboine
Gould, Murray
Gould, William
Greer, George
Greer, Murray
Grey, Cyril
Grey, Fred

Hamilton, Cecil
Hamilton, Gerald
Harrison, Harry
Hazelwood, Ross
Herbert, Aubrey
Hicks, Frank
Higgins, Raymond
Hodges, Charles B.
Hodges, W. Carson
Hodgson, John
Hovey, Joseph

Inch, John
Irvine, Robert

Jamieson, Ralph
Jamieson, Richard C.
Johnson, Kenneth

Kelly, Margaret
Kenny, Edward
Kenny, Raymond
King, Eldon

Laws, Douglas
Laws, Gordon
Laws, Norman
Long, Darrell
Long, Ralph
Loring, George
Loring, Ivan
Loring, Ross
Lyons, Conway

MacCausland, Donald
MacCausland, Waldo
MacCausland, William
MacCausland, Winston
MacDonald, Clair
MacDonald, Lorne
MacDonald, Murray
MacPherson, Andrew
MacPherson, Albert
MacPherson, Douglas
MacPherson, Lewis
Mann, Lawrence
McAfferty, Burton
McAfferty, Cecil
McAfferty, Wallace
McFarlane, Mildred
McIsaac, Mabel
McKay, Floyd
McMorris, Fred
Meehan, Herbert
Meehan, Percy
Merrill, George
Merrill, Irene
Merrill, Nathan
Merrill, Roy
Meurling, Alric
Miller, Harry
Mitchell, David E.
Mitchell, Lester
Mitchell, Waldo
Moffett, Henry
Moffett, William
Moore, Basil C.
Moore, Curtis
Moore, Norman
Morgan, Vera

Nickerson, Donald

O'Donnell, Alfred
O'Donnell, Claude
O'Donnell, John

Peterson, Andrew
Peterson, Darragh
Peterson, Emerson
Peterson, Fred
Peterson, Garnet
Peterson, Hugh
Peterson, John
Peterson, Melvin
Peterson, Vinton
Peterson, Walter
Pickard, George
Pond, Douglas D.
Pond, Hazen Cpt.
Pond, John
Pond, Sanford
Poore, Kenneth
Poore, Robert
Pyne, Arthur
Pyne, Geraldine
Pyne, John
Pyne, Sterling

Robinson, Barbara
Robinson, Grace
Robinson, John F.
Robinson, Ronald
Russell, Alonzo
Rutledge, Harris

Saunders, Scott
Shanks, Charles
Shanks, Hazen
Shanks, Royden
Sherman, John
Stewart, Emmett
Stewart, Henry
Stewart, Marvin
Stafford, Donald
Stafford, Douglas

Stafford, James
Stafford, John
Stafford, Murray
Stafford, Ronald
Stafford, William
Staples, Gerald
Sullivan, Clifford
Sullivan, Emery
Sullivan, Leonard
Sullivan, Theodore

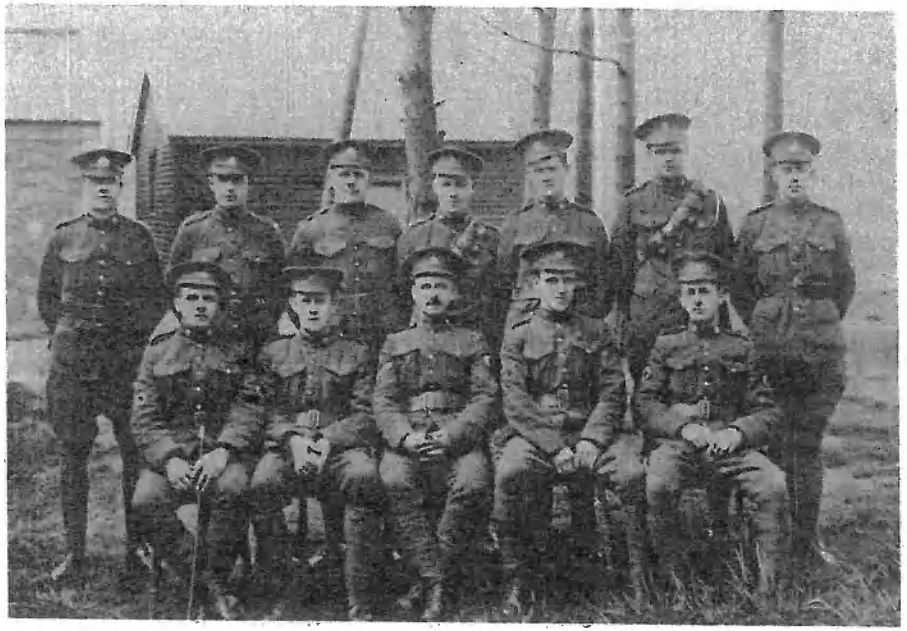
Tait, Alfred
Tait, Earl
Tait, Harold
Tait, Kathleen
Titus, Joseph

Venner, Ralph

Wade, Donald
Wade, Frank
Wade, Glendon
Wade, James
Wade, John
Wade, Paul
Walker, Frank
Walsh, John
Warman, Gerald
Warman, Nelda
Watt, James
Watt, Robert
Watts, Maurice
Weston, Paul
White, Albert L.
White, Annie S.
White, Benjamin
White, Fred
White, Gerald
White, Helen
White, Ivan
White, Lewis
White, Percy
White, Ralph
White, Ronald
White, William Jr.
Wilson, Theodore

Young, Guy
Young, Mullin
Young, Murray

Swimming Pool—Sparked by Legion and Lions Club, designed by Earl Carpenter—Committee comprises delegates from Legion, Lions Club and Town Council with Scott Harvey Sr., chairman; Walter Brown Jr., Vice Chairman and James F. McLellan, Secretary-Treasurer.



Marysville men in Whitley Camp, England 1917
Back Row: - Banks, Lorne MacDonald, Dave Banks, Mel Arnold, Emmet Lyons, Frank Miller, Harry Harrison**
*Front Row: Ivor Sacre, Herman Estey, George Sacre, Dr. George White, Ned MacPherson**
*Hospital Unit: * men killed on ship London Castle torpedoed by Germans in English Channel*

MARYSVILLE AT PLAY

1. *Baseball:*

Baseball was, and still is, Marysville's No. 1 sport. The first record we have is of a team from Marysville that defeated the Saint John Roses by a score of 34-15 in 1895. This team was composed of Sam Hodgson, (c), Moses Brown (1b), Harry Good (2b), John Downing (3b), Hiram Brown (ss), Frank McLean (cf), Charles Seymour (lf), Bert Dennison (rf), and Malcolm Dennison (p). Mac who fathered several generations of pitchers was the first to introduce the curve ball in Marysville.

The Marysville baseball field, "Royals Field", has gone through several changes over the years. In 1911 the first fence was built around the park. It was a rail fence used mainly to keep the ball players in and the cows out. In 1920 the Canadian Cottons brought in Al Wilson as athletic director. He was responsible for upgrading the ball field and the construction of a running track around it. In 1934 Royals Field was ploughed up and load after load of clay from the old Marysville brick yard was added to make one of the finest fields in the province. The driving force behind the renovation was Len Inch, coach, manager, baseball builder, and promoter and a young man who was to become almost a legend in his time, Percy Watts. Percy began his baseball career by organizing games for pre-juniors in 1916. In 1935 he began his lengthy career as promoter and manager of the Marysville Junior teams, later moving up into the Senior circuit. Illness sidelined Percy in 1976.

Marysville Baseball Team—1919
Back Row: Bill Boyce, Amos MacPherson, Milton Walker, Bill MacPherson, Bill Collett, Earle MacPherson, Lorenzo Arnold
Front Row: Kenneth MacDonald, Watson MacLean, Donald Charters, Bob Cain, Harry Anderson.

Marysville Baseball Team—York County Champs 1925
Clockwise: William MacPherson, "Slim" R. Estey, R. Bailey, Fraser Minue, B. Cochrane, "Bud" L. MacPherson, "Chub" A. MacPherson, "Bub" C. Hodgson, Dick Cochrane, "Red" W. Stuart, Sam Page, Earl MacPherson, "Mike" L. White, J. McInnis, H. White, Captain

In 1947, under Percy Watts guidance, with a strong volunteer labor force, the field was upgraded, a new fence, canteen, dressing room and press box was added. New bleachers were also added which would accommodate approximately 2000 fans. Assisting in the planning and supervision of construction were Donald Cochrane and Neil Allen. In 1968 a new fence completely surrounding the field was built and new metal bleachers installed. A new clubhouse was also built with dressing room facilities, showers, equipment rooms and canteen. This building is now used by the Recreation Council.

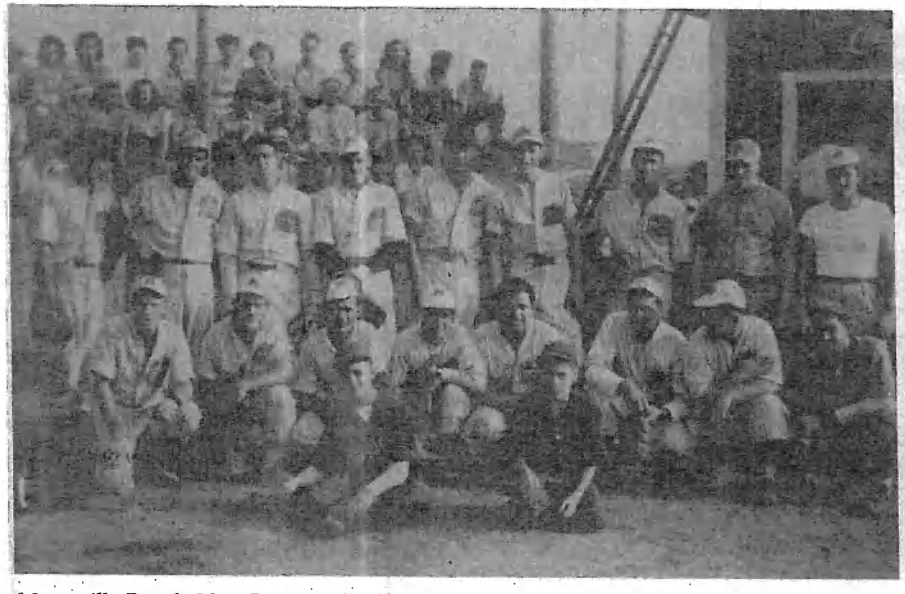
Flood lights for night baseball were installed in 1973. Marysville was the 3rd community in the province to have a lighted field. The purchase and installation of the lights was accomplished by a volunteer committee of interested baseball fans in the community. Members of the committee were: Bill Saunders, chairman, Brian Estey, Winston White, Robert Kenny, Leo Melanson, Conway Lyons, Darragh Peterson and Scott Harvey, Sr. In 1974 the city

of Fredericton was awarded the Canadian Junior Baseball Championships and a major face lifting of Royals Field was done by the city in preparation for the event. The host team, Fredericton Condors, won the Canadian Junior Championship, a first for a New Brunswick team.

Early days of baseball in Marysville saw teams composed of Junior and Senior players from each Ward competing in what was known as "The Twilight League," so called because the mills ran from 7 a.m. - 6 p.m. and games seldom got underway before 7 p.m. An All-Star team composed of the best of these teams played against outside teams. This league later gave way to the "Nashwaak Valley League", in which Fredericton fielded two teams and Marysville and Devon each fielded a team. This league later gave way to the "Neil Trophy" league and then the York County League.

The Marysville Cotton Mill also fielded a team which played against teams from other cotton mills such as St. John, Milltown, Yarmouth and others. Frank Miller says the rivalry was keen. He remembers pitching 17 innings against Milltown in the finals, only to lose out 3-2 in the 17th inning.

Marysville players, like most sportsmen everywhere, were only too willing to pass on their skills and know how to others. The one the old timers love to talk about, maybe because of the air of mystery that surrounded him, was Harry Anderson who played 7-8 years for Marysville. No one really knew who he was when he drifted into Marysville. Bill Boyce is credited with getting him to play baseball. He was to prove not only a good player but a knowledgeable and willing coach. It was only later that it was learned he had played professional ball. His expertise contributed much to the success of the "Marysville Crescent" team at the time, and this knowledge was passed on to succeeding teams.



Marysville Royals New Brunswick Champions 1947
Front Row: D. MacPherson, F. Shanks (bat boys)
2nd Row: Reg. Bailey, W. MacPherson, Gerald White, Andy Peterson, M. Brewer, D. Peterson, Gerald Cain
3rd Row: Frank Neil, Ralph Savage, D. Canavan, Walter Peterson, Curt Moore, Don Johnson, D. Hicks, H. Keene coach, Neil Allen manager

Marysville had some winning teams through the years in the various leagues and the York County league. Senior teams have won the New Brunswick Championship in 1947, 1948, 1955, 1973 and 1980, as well as the Maritime Championship in 1973. In the New Brunswick summer games in 1972 Marysville won the Gold Medal, and in 1981 the Sutherlands Marysville Royals won the Canadian Senior Championship, winning three straight games in the final day of the tournament. It was the first time a New Brunswick Senior team ever won the National Championship. Our Marysville Junior teams have also been successful on the local and New Brunswick scenes. They have won the Maritime Championship in 1937 and in 1972. In 1982 they won the New Brunswick Baseball Championship, the Atlantic Provincial Juvenile Championship and were Silver Medalists in Canadian Juvenile Championship.

One of baseball highlights in Marysville was the International flavor that was added when we hosted the Cuban National team in 1976. The Cuban team held the World Amateur Baseball Championship eight out of the last nine years. They came into Marysville riding on a 22-2 victory over Moncton, 15-1 over Saint John Dodgers, 32-2 and 27-3 over the Glace Bay All Stars and were held to a 1-0 victory (a home run in 2nd inning) over the combined team of players from Marysville Cosmos and the Fredericton Granadas.

Through the years Marysville players have signed up with semi-professional and professional teams. This in itself, indicates the calibre of baseball that has been played in Marysville.

Minor baseball came to Marysville in 1953. The Minor baseball system covers age groups from 5 yrs. to 18 yrs. old in Juvenile. The program is open to both boys and girls. The total number of participants approaches 300 and is sponsored by the Marysville Recreation Council.

Marysville Royals New Brunswick Champions 1948
Back Row: Neil Allen Manager, Gerald White, Curt Moore, Doug Sewell, Don Cochrane coach, Neil Sewell, Frank Neil, Don Johnson, Don Hicks
Front Row: Bud MacPherson, Scott Harvey Sr., Albert MacPherson, Ralph Savage, Andy Peterson, Louis MacPherson, Dick Canavan

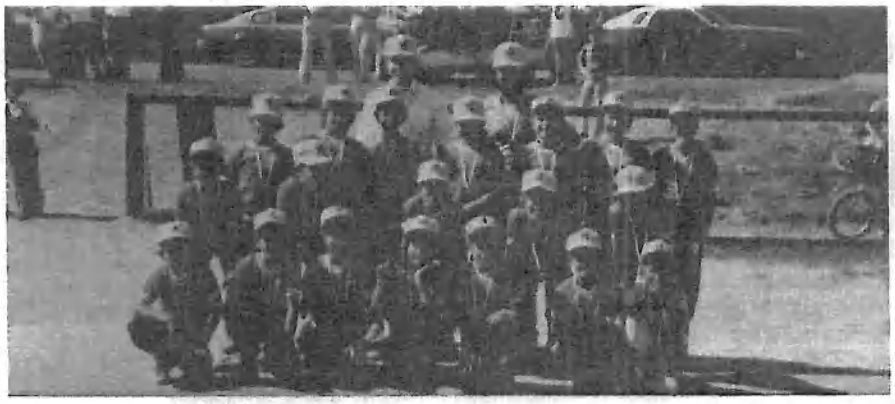
Marysville Junior Maroons—Maritime Junior Champions 1937
Standing: Oscar Anderson, Gerald White, Leonard Sullivan, Cecil Hamilton, Curtis Moore, Gerald Donahee, George Fletcher
Centre Row: Percy Watts manager, Ass't coach, Andrew Peterson, Alfred Tait, Odbur Elliott, Louis MacPherson, James Fallon Ass't Coach
Sitting: Gerald MacPherson, Emmerson Peterson

The Marysville Recreation Council has provided the environment where all ages, regardless of their skill, can participate. The house leagues in T-Ball, Mosquito and Beaver levels and the city league in Bantam, Midget and Juvenile were created with this in mind. Thanks to their planning and to the help of many Volunteers, who donate their time and talents to these younger players, the program continues to be both successful and rewarding.

Marysville baseball teams have been fortunate in their sponsors and the present sponsor of the Senior team, Peter Sutherland, is no exception. Peter is a community oriented individual as is evident by his past and present involvement with baseball, hockey, basketball, cubs, scouts, girl guides and church activities.

Sports in general and baseball in particular in Marysville and on the Provincial and Federal level owes much to the hard work and expertise of Scott Harvey, Sr. Scott, a great pitcher in his time, known then as "The Grand Manan Flash" has continued his involvement with baseball locally, provincially and nationally. He has done much to improve the competition and has served baseball in many capacities, such as president of the New Brunswick Federation of Amateur Baseball, and is currently vice president of the Canadian Federation of Amateur Baseball.

Marysville Rec's—Maritime Champions 1973
Front Row: Bob English, Bill Saunders, Hike MacPherson, Rod Goodine, bat boy, Bob Whalen mascot
Centre: Ed Dunham, Buck Shanks coach, Jim Shanks; Gerry Stafford, Scott Harvey Jr., Bob Kenny coach, Perley Tozer, Butch Herndon
Back Row: Don Parent, Ed Russel, Cy Barchard manager, Winston White, Graydon Drake
Missing: Brian Estey, Bud MacPherson, Leo Melanson



Marysville Mosquitoes N.B. Champs 1980
Front Row—Left to right
Darren Allen, Mike Mann, Derrick Schriver, Jamie Reid, Jason Currie, David Thibadeau, Mark Sibley
2nd Row: Left to right
Mark Bradford, Andy Reid, Pat Clowater, Greg Arnold, Ronald Savoie
3rd Row: Left to right
Jamie Pickard, Chris Keeling, Robbie Arnold, Darren Burns, Kelvin Hanneburg, Darren Brown, Mitchell Forbes, Coach: Kevin Powers; Assistant Coach Terry Arnold

Sutherlands Marysville Royals—Canadian Champions 1981
Front Row: Artie Shaw, Host, Brent Hallett, Terry Arnold, manager, Bill Saunders, Hike MacPherson, Art Currie ass't manager
2nd Row: Kevin Keith, Mark Hallett, Rollie Sappier, Dave Saunders, Ron Munro, Dave Thorburn, Pete Woodworth
3rd Row: Derrek Smart, Gary Gibbon, Brian Cox, Mike Reid, Scott Harvey Jr., Tim MacTavish, Gary Frank, Tom Tompkins, Tom King, Bob English

b. Hockey:

Hockey began on river areas kept clean and flooded by the players. It then moved to open air rinks and then to covered rinks. The first covered rink in the Fredericton area was built in Marysville in 1878. In 1888 a 100 foot addition was built, making it the largest covered rink in the Maritimes. It needed eleven loops for a mile; there were no seats, just standing room only. A steam engine ran the DC generator which supplied the power for the electric arc lights. The belt would fly off now and then, sometimes at a very crucial point in a game. Some thought at times it was by design and not by accident.

The horsesheds were an addition to the Boss's sheds, which were just off 315 Canada Street. The road to the rink went by the sheds to a road which paralleled Canada Street, just behind 335 Canada Street. Sleighs holding 30 to 50 people, drawn usually by four horses and sometimes by six horses, were a common sight for the games as well as for the ice carnivals and the figure skating events. Of course there were lots of pungs drawn by one horse and the larger 2 horse sleighs.

Again as in baseball, there were teams from each Ward with names such as "Slowest Ever," "Rubber Necks," "Tigers," "Go-Slows" and etc. The Marysville Senior team were called the "Crescents" and the Junior team, the "Victorians." In 1890 the league was composed of teams from Moncton, Saint John, Sackville, Sussex, Fredericton and Marysville. Marysville continued in the various leagues until the rink was declared unsafe and torn down in 1913.

Some of the Marysville Crescents players were:

1902		1908
Frank White	(Goal)	Bent Fullerton
Frank Robinson	(Rover)	Frank Robinson
Fred Robinson	(Centre)	R. C. Robertson
William (Billy) Cain	(Cover pt.)	F. W. McConnell
Gordon Hovey	(Wing)	E. L. Hovey, Capt.
Len Inch	(Wing)	E. R. Dennison
Fred Smith	(Point)	G. O. Brogan
Charlie McLean	(Manager)	Alexander Stephenson

Frank McConaghy recalls a game that was played in Woodstock, when one of the players was hit on the head and died two days later. A Hell fire preacher was holding Evangelistic services at a local church and he assured his listeners that there was a Hell, for his mother had gone to Hell and his father had gone to Heaven. Then, turning to hockey, he blasted it as the sport of the Devil, and those who played it were pawns of the Devil. There were several hockey players there, mainly because of their girl friends, and they got up and started out. There they go, the preacher pointed, the Devil's servants. Half way up the aisle, one player turned around and practically broke up the meeting with "Is there any message you would like us to take to your mother?"

Marysville Cresent Hockey Team 1908-09
E. R. Dennison, l.w., Alex Stephenson manager, R. C. Robertson centre, F. W McConnell, cover point, Bent Fullerton goal, G. A. Brogan Pt, E. L. Hovey, Captain rw., F. W. Robinson, rover.

Cresent Hockey Team 1902
Frank White, g., Charlie MacLean manager, Frank Robinson, rover, Fred Robinson, centre, Billy Cain cover point, Gordon Hovey, wing, Len Inch, wing, Fred Smith, point.

The war also helped to ground hockey and after the war it was the same cycle all over again, shinty on the river, then outdoor rinks like ones at Tom Morrison's, Canadian Cottons and at the school, but these never could be depended on to ice a hockey team for the season.

Now with several arenas to play in, hockey starts at 1st year Mites, about 6 year olds, and progresses through 2nd year Mites, Adam House, Adam Rep, Pee Wee, Bantam, Midget, Juvenile, Senior, Junior A Junior B and AHL.

c. Curling:

The Marysville Curling Club was formed in 1891. It enjoyed a season of popularity, even with the low membership. The active members joined the Fredericton Curling Club about the time that the rink was declared unsafe.

d. Bowling:

The first bowling alleys in Marysville were built on Morrison Street. Tom Morrison's livery stable was torn down and his ice house was moved across the road. John Perry used it as a barn and early taxi drivers stored their cars there. The clubhouse was two storeys high. It had 2 alleys and Bob MacPherson's canteen on the first floor and the upstairs was mainly for dancing, with LeBaron Roberts and his sister giving dancing lessons there.

The Bowling league was formed from the teams from the various rooms in the mill. Billy Arnold says that there were some keen competitions there, and he and Marvin Minue, Ed Peterson and Harry White were among the top bowlers, with averages in the high 90's. This club house burned in 1920. A new club house was built on the banks of the Nashwaak through the generosity of A. O. Dawson of Montreal, President of Canadian Cottons. This new building was officially opened by Mr. Dawson and Joe Dolphin on Feb. 27, 1925. Some 400 turned out for the opening; music was supplied by F.H.S. orchestra.

This new brick clubhouse gave the opportunity for bowling, pool, basketball, volleyball, and gymnastics. There were two alleys until about 1951 when two more were added.

Nancy Peterson remembers the keen competition from each department in the mill in the '40's. In those days, she said, the old wooden pins were continually being ground down and we had our human automatic pin setters, Pooky and Buzz Shears and the champion of them all, Pete Charters; he was fantastic. She says there was no lack of supporters and hecklers as well. Her highest score was 364, quite the record for those times. There was also a school league, with Lil Page, Annie Hoar and Nancy as instructors. Canadian Cottons underwrote all expenses and they also sponsored the ladies' teams in Provincial and Maritime tournaments.

Marysville had only two alleys so they could never sponsor a tournament, but enter them they did. In 1947 the Marysville team of Walter (Brub) Peterson, Andy Peterson, Harley (Hush) Peterson, Sam Page, Allen Shanks and Bill Meehan won the Maine-New Brunswick championship, and in 1951 the ladies' team of Aileen Robinson, Florrie Stafford, Lil Page, Hattie Shanks, Annie (Moore) Hoar, and Nancy Peterson won the Maritime title in Saint John on St. Peter's alleys.

Marysville Dawson Club—Maritime Bowling Champions 1951
Front Row: Hattie Shanks, Nancy Peterson, Annie Moore, Lil Page
Standing: Florrie Stafford, Aileen Robinson

Our bowlers played on various championship teams from Fredericton, Saint John and Woodstock in both Provincial and Maritime tournaments. Joe Blake put together a New Brunswick team in 1944, consisting of himself, Maurice Black of Saint John, Gerald Cormier of Fredericton, Pomp Taylor of Woodstock and Walter and Harley Peterson of Marysville, which won the Maritime title in Halifax, with a team average of 106, and they also had the high three of 393, which was a lot of wood for four games a day for seven days straight.

There were also the challenge matches of one and two bowlers that brought out the fans and sparked a lot of rivalry. Tournament bowling came to Marysville when Carl Hay opened his Marysville Bowling Lanes in 1963. Marysville Satters Scrappers won their 4th Provincial title in 5 years when they won the 1982 New Brunswick Candlepin Bowling Championship.

e. Softball:

Softball came on strong in the late '20's. It was a game that required minimum equipment; why, even a sawed-off peevie handle substituted for a bat in many a game. There was an additional advantage in that almost any good sized pasture could readily be turned into a softball diamond with a little care.

Softball met the need of those who enjoyed fun in the out-of-doors, but had not the time for organized league play, nor the money, nor maybe even the expertise to play baseball. It also involved female athletes.

There were teams in each Ward, with such names as "Punkin Centre Chumps," Sandyville Bright Stars," "The River Rats" and "Slabtown Has-Beens". We played among ourselves and with Penniac, Durham, Nashwaak, Fredericton Junction, Harvey, McAdam, to name a few. A gravel or wood truck usually transported us for the games. Most of these outside games came on the weekend, and this had another advantage, for we were in for the dance after the game, and we also took in the odd Charivari (Shivaree).

Softball practically died out during the War, but has come back stronger than ever, with not only softball as we knew it, but "Fastball," a much more skillful and professional game.

f. Tennis:

Tennis was another sport that was fostered by the Canadian Cottons. The courts at the Dawson Club were clay and were given with the proviso that the players keep them in shape. This was no problem; the men turned to, to weed, roll and repair, and until the early 1950's, they were excellent courts. An additional clay court was added in the early '30's to accommodate the larger number that was turning out. The Marysville United Baptist Church built two clay courts in 1928 on the old school property which the church had just bought. These courts were built by the players with Keith Capen, Harry Miller, Waldo Morgan and Hazen G. Pond spear-heading the construction.

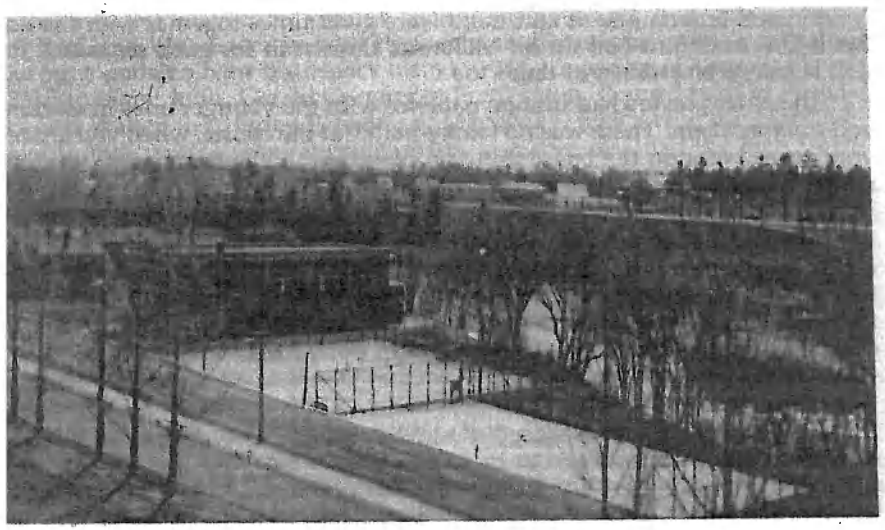
There was not an over-abudance of money in those days; monthly dues for the Dawson Club courts were 25¢. Racquets were restrung by the men with nylon gut, which they bought for $1.25 a skein. By saving the best of the old gut for patching, a skein stretched quite far and kept costs at a minimum. For tournaments all would chip in on the gas and away we would go in two or three cars, and had a ball going and coming, with the odd "flat" to help us along. The expertise and competitiveness were due to long periods of practise, practise, practise. The mill was on three days a week part of the time, so that not only the evenings but the other three days were also spent at the courts. It was good entertainment and there were good times together with the odd Bar-B-Que and corn boil up on Millbrook thrown in for good measure. The odd romance blossomed at times too.

The older players had infinite patience with the younger ones in teaching and training them. There was no hanky-panky at the courts; when you arrived your name went on the board and you played when your turn came up. No singles were allowed when players were waiting to play.

The Dawson Club won many York County and Provincial titles. There were years when the Dawson Club held all five titles, the ladies' and men's doubles and singles, and mixed doubles. Sam Page and Walter (Brub) Peterson held the men's titles for years, and sometimes they won the title from a duo from their own club, such as Fraser Minue and Quentin MacPherson and others. With the ladies Mildred MacFarlane, Betty Inch, Aileen Robinson and Olga Watts were some of the top players that won the ladies' doubles title and teamed up with some of the men to take the mixed doubles title.

The Canadian Cottons closed the mill in 1954 and the Dawson Club and courts were not given to the town as had been wished by A. O. Dawson; a new generation sold them to the United Pentecostal Church. The Clubhouse became a dormitory and a church was built on the courts. The Marysville United Baptist Church courts were dismantled during the war for lack of players. Asphalt courts were built in the town near the swimming pool, but have not produced the players or the following enjoyed from the late '20's to early '50's, the hey-day of tennis in Marysville.

Dawson Tennis Club
Jean Taylor, Jerry Pine, Mona Nickerson, Mildred MacFarlane, Lillian Pine, Aileen Robinson, Lil Page, Olga Watts, Marg Minue, Gert Finnamore
Quentin MacPherson, Bob Brown, Harold Nickerson, Hilton Robinson, Percy Minue, Fraser Minue, Walter Peterson, Sam Page



)awson Club and Tennis Courts

INTERVIEWS, ETC.

*". . . and the helmets had white plumes." **

I am 78 years old and have been living in St. Stephen for about 40 years. I have no picture of my father. All my pictures were ruined in the flood of 1936 at Springfield.

I built a stable on Morrison Street opposite the theatre; it was later made over into a club house with bowling alleys. I had a big sleigh that held 50 people and I had to use 4 horses and sometimes 6, depending on the snow condition. I was the one that sold "Marshall Nay" to John Lawson. Jim Gibson started building a race track, but it was never finished enough for us to race on it. We raced in Fredericton and in the winter we had some good races on the ice. Bradley and Henry moved their blacksmith shop to Gibson (afterwards South Devon). They were followed in Marysville by G. B. Hanson.

When the mill opened in 1885, my grandfather took me in his arms and held my hand on the wheel so that I could start the machinery rolling. W. T. Day was the principal when I went to school and he was a strict principal.

I can still remember the "Boss's" house and still see that beautiful circular stairway, and the ballroom was beautiful with two fireplaces, chandeliers, mirrors, oil paintings, beautiful red furniture and a grand piano. There were lots of parties there.

I remember the dry goods store, and over that was Madame Downing's millinery store and in a corner room at the head of the stairs was a small room that was Manzer's barber shop.

When I was young, Jim Gibson started a band. He bought all the instruments and the most beautiful uniforms I ever saw. They had lots of gold braid and the helmets had white plumes. Frank Bryson was the Master. Jim Gibson also bought a merry-go-round that was run by horse power.

The lath mill that was built in 1880 had first David Alexander as boss. He was followed by his son, Hugh, then Robert Gamble and William McCullough.

The rink was built in 1887 and there were no seats. I do not know the size of it, but it took 11 loops to the mile. We had some lovely skaters; I think that Nina and Rita Black were about the best. We had lots of carnivals at the rink.

I hope you can make this out; your hand gets a little shaky at 78. Was your father Horace Pond and your mother Miss Gilbert? If so, I knew them both well.

Yours sincerely,

John T. G. Hatt.

* Reminiscences of John T. G. Hatt as given to the author in a letter dated March, 1960.

*". . . On Saturdays we quit at 4:30." **

I worked in the sawmill. In fact, Frank Stafford and I are the last of the men who worked on the edger machines. Later I went to work in the cotton mill. The sawmill was by far the best place to work, but it did not run the year round so when I got the chance I went to work in the cotton mill.

Joe Dolphin came around 1913. He was a young man in his 20's and we wondered if he could handle it. He soon showed us he was no stranger. He was quite the man to swear. Periodically he would bring P. E. Nickerson into the office and give him "what for" in pretty strong language. P.E. would just sit there, and after awhile he would say "Is that all Joe?" and would walk out.

P. E. Nickerson was an engineer of no mean ability. He was honest and fair and a great man to work for. When he criticized you, it was short and to the point and he hardly raised his voice. You made it a point not to make the same mistake twice.

The mills worked 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., except on Saturdays when we quit at 4:30 p.m. Later on we had Saturday afternoon off; that was a great event. It gave us in the Rifle Club a chance to shoot off Saturday afternoon. The local stores donated prizes.

John Perkins was a master brick maker. He lived where George Stafford—Cecil Harshall—now Walter Brown lives. He later moved on to California. James Robinson, from Toronto, helped Perkins. Later he was boss in the mill.

Men portaged all winter, molasses, flour, etc. to the various streams and head waters of the Nashwaak, preparing for the spring drive.

George Hanson was the blacksmith before Bud Brown.

Harry Gibson was in charge of the night shift at the sawmill during the summer; the mill worked 24 hours. Harry was the son of Sandy Gibson, Jr., lived at 281 Canada Street. His house burned and was replaced later with a concrete one, that E. J. Kingsley lived in; now Mrs. Hugh Titus lives there.

Tom Morrison was the ice man before your father, but he did not have the business your father had. He also ran a livery stable. His ice house was behind his livery stable on Morrison Street opposite the theatre. John Hatt took over Tom's livery stable. John also built the picture hall. When he moved to the States, George Pryor, then Hugh Gailey, ran the picture hall; James Robinson took tickets. The livery stable was torn down and the ice house was moved across the road. John Perry bought it and made it into a barn. A new clubhouse was built where the livery stable was. There were two bowling alleys and Bob MacPherson ran a canteen in there. The upper floor was used for dances, etc. and LeBaron Roberts and his sister gave dancing lessons there.

In the old hotel on Mill Street George Foster had a confectionary store. He also ran the Post Office from the hotel.

Rowley Manzer ran a store and repaired shoes on River Street, across the road from "Peg Leg" Brewer's store. Brewer's store was on the river bank just about where the dam hit the shore. Rowley later bought out John Gilmore and Sloat on Canada Street; he ran a store. Later his son, Harold, took over and another son, Bill, ran a garage on the same location.

Saul Russell was a good all-round mechanic—could repair anything from stove pipes to furnaces, etc. He had to pause now and then to wet his whistle with what he called his "rum-a-tiz" medicine.

There were two bowling alleys in the old clubhouse, and a league was formed made up of teams from every room in the mill. There were some keen competitions. Marvin Minue, Ed. Peterson, Harry White and I were among the top bowlers, averages in the high 90's.

A rink was built in 1878—Marysville Skating Rink. Sometimes the skating was far better in the fields than in the rink. Wilfred Black, Sandy Arnold and MacDennison were expert figure skaters, also Nina Black and her sister.

There were 4 gang saws. Some of the gang men were: Ed Pine, Sam Stafford, Frank Capen, Dave Banks, Ed Morton, and Jack McInnis. There was a filer for every gang. Titus was No. 1 filer and Dudley Bubar was No. 2 filer.

* Interview with William (Billy) Arnold, July 8, 1976. *

". . . He could haul more than his horse." *

I could tell you lots of stories about Marysville, but you would get tired listening to them. I worked in the mill all my life. It was a steady job until it closed down. The Union didn't help us much. They soon lost complete interest in us. It was allright as long as we were paying into it; we were great guys. I could say a lot more but I'm not going to.

I worked in the lath mill at first. James Miller was the engineer in the one below the bridge run by electricity (steam).

The picture hall was first run by Jack Hatt, then George Pryor and Hugh Gailey. James Robinson took tickets in the theatre. Robinson was brought here from outside Ontario somewhere (I don't quite remember) to help Perkins in the brick yard. He later was a boss in the mill.

I remember Ira Gosman. He had a little horse, "Pet Lamb," but he could haul more than his horse. Ira was a big man; he weighed over 300 lbs. When he was near the last, the doctor came in to see him and told his wife, Salome, (she was a big woman too,) that Ira hadn't much time to live. After the doctor went out Ira opened his eyes and said "That doctor awful careless with my time."

Tom Morrison had a livery stable on Morrison Street. Tom bought a new surrey with a fringe on top and he gave strict orders, two and no more were to ride in it. Renz Arnold hired it for the afternoon. Flanagan came into the stable, "Tom" he said, "I want to tell you something you should know, I saw Renz with your new surrey with nine more in it." Old Tom hit the roof. When Renz came back he gave him quite the going over until finally Renz got a word in and said "I just had my girl-friend, Nina Moore, with me." Old Tom said: "You wait until I see that Flanagan, I'll give him a lesson he won't forget in a hurry.

* Interview with Milton Walker, May 19, 1978. *

". . . I lit the fuse and lit for shore." *

We had a Howland from Gagetown way who was cookee at our lumber camp on the Nashwaak. He was a little bit off. He liked to serve with a flourish, with a dish in the palm of each hand over his head, and would set them down in style. One night, while serving, the boys cut his braces; his pants fell to the floor but he shuffled to the table and set the dishes down with as much flourish as before.

We had lots of log jams driving the rivers in those days. We had one of those cold snaps and some of the logs in the jam really froze overnight. We had a man who was hired expecially to dynamite jams that could not be pried apart. He had tried three or four times to blow, but the key log would keep turning or twisting with the current, and the long pole with the dynamite attached would go off but never broke up the bunch of logs. I asked the boss if I could give it a try. He was skeptical as I was only 16 at the time and thin as a rail. I mounted the frozen lump of logs, bored a hole into one of the biggest logs, packed in the dynamite, lit the fuse and lit for shore. We were not long in waiting. As we stood on the shore the dynamite blew that clump of logs apart like toothpicks and the logs started going. The men let out a yell and we were on them with our pick poles and peevies keeping them moving.

* Interview with Bud Dayton, 1979.

. . Deal was the export product." *

I was born in June, 1892. I am a retired missionary and a United Church inister.

Our school in Blackville had about 75 pupils. Once a year "Boss" Gibson ould arrive in his frock coat and hard hat at the school and he would give ach one of us a brand new dime. That was a red letter day at the school, I an tell you. We used slates in those days. One had to have good nerves to ut up with the scratching at times. One of our teachers was Mabel Steele— ne married Robert MacLaggan. School started in mid-August.

As soon as I was old enough I worked in the mill, which generally ran ntil mid-September. I went to work in the Marysville mill in November, 1914, nd boarded at Duncan Robinson's hotel across from the cotton mill. The hotel vas supposed to be for unmarried women, but there were three or four of us nen allowed in there at that time. I remember two women from Boiestown, Idna Pond and Miss Carson, who also boarded there and worked in the cotton nill. Sandy Merritt ran the hotel on the other side of the river, which was nainly for sawmill hands.

I can remember the lath mill by the station house, which had 4 lath ma- hines, 4 gang saws. Sandy Gibson was the manager of the shingle mill. The awmill ran by water and was equipped with 4 gang saws. The shingle mill nd the grist mill were also run by water. Harry Steele was the miller. The ath mill ran by steam.

Deal was the export product. These were 7 and 9 inches in width and 3 nches thick and were for the English market. Deal was loaded on flat cars to Gibson (Devon), then rafted to Saint John by boats. Deal was mostly spruce. Good stands of pine were around Blackville in those days and pine was used for finishing and furniture.

Hemlock was almost considered a weed tree in the Blackville area. The trees were cut and then peeled during July and August and carload after carload of bark was loaded by hand and shipped to the tanning mill in Millerton. At first the bulk of these trees were left in the woods. Later some hemlock was used for water mains and sewers. Still later more and more of them were utilized for rough boarding-in and for barn and shed construction.

* Interview with Rev. Victor Walls, November 12, 1979.

". . . Tom was the first Canadian to be hired as boss." *

Herb Allen is 89 years old and his sister, Jennie, is in her 70's. She said "it just sneaked up on me; I hardly realized it."

Herb's first real job was in the wood hole at the lath mill where he got $1.45 per day; "good wages then," he said. The slabs from the sawmill were put on cars and were horse drawn along the small railway track to the lath mill which was below the present bridge. The ends and refuse from the slabs after the laths were cut dropped into the wood hole and were then loaded into the waggons. There were 4 or 5 teams hauling the wood over to the cotton mill where it was used to fire the 10 boilers that ran the mill. There were 4 lath machines and a lath sawyer was a top paid man at $1.90 per day. A difference of 10¢ per day meant a lot in those days. Harry Hanson was one of the lath sawyers.

The sawmill, lath and shingle mills closed down around 1912 and they burned in 1918.

Herb Allen:

I went to work first in the cotton mill on our school holidays when I was just 10 years old. There were 4 or 5 of us got these part-time jobs. I had two looms to clean. We had to crawl underneath to clean them out. No man could do it as the crawl space was too small. They paid us 10¢ per day which gave us spending money. It didn't take all that long to clean them and we played around after.

Later when I went to work in the mill I was a bank boy at 40¢ per day. When I was 14 I tried my hand at weaving, but the boss fired Fred Collings and me, and told us we had better look for another job.

The mule looms came from Oldham, England. Walter Walker ran No. 1, Elbridge Walker No 2, Jesse Stafford No. 3, Arthur Tait No. 4, William Wister No. 5, Ernest Pyne No. 6, Woody White No. 7, George Hovey No. 8, and Fred White No. 9.

Elbridge Walker was a great hand to make up little ditties. Two I remember ran something like this:

On No. 4 is Art Tait
He always arrives late.
In his aisle is a barber's chair,
He cuts the little boys' hair.

Fred White runs No. 9
He's piecing most of the time.
His house and barn look mighty fine,
I only wish that they were mine.

Jim Lee was the first boss of the Mule Room. Then Carney and the next chap just stayed a little while. George Tapley was instrumental in getting them to hire Tom MacDowell. Tom had moved away from here. He was in California, but he came back when they offered him the job of boss of the Mule Room. Tom was the first Canadian to be hired as boss. Before that they came from England, Quebec and the United States. In the Spinning Room there was Hanley, Harrison Eno (both from Fall River, I think), then Walter Walker.

Cloth was shipped out in tongue and groove wooden boxes about 3' x 3' x 3'. Later, cloth was all shipped out in bales. My grandfather, Joseph Allen, was a master carpenter and he made the wooden boxes. He also was in charge of building a number of the mill houses. My father, Elwood, (Wood) Allen, worked in the machine shop.

Mr. Marshall was the master mechanic. He came from England. His son, Al. Marshall, took over for a while after his father died; then he went to the States. Mr. Nickerson came around 1910 as boss of the machine shop. He was a top-notch engineer and a good boss.

Charlie Hatt was Manager of the mill until about 1913. Then the Company replaced him with Joseph Dolphin.

I can remember when they built the Orange Hall. It was not as elaborate and fancy a building as the Oddfellows Hall, but it still was pretty nice.

Jennie Hanson:

The rink had no boards around it like they have today. There was just one board about 8 inches high around the ice surface. There were no seats; you stood to watch the games. Boss Gibson named the hockey team the "Cres-

:ents." The band played 5 numbers, each consisting of 2 or 3 selections, after :ach hockey game for skating; and for the regular skating nights they played 10 numbers.

Tom Morrison had a livery stable on Morrison Street. After he moved away, John Hatt ran it for some time. Later the livery stable was converted into a pool hall with a dance hall upstairs. LeBaron Roberts and his sister gave dancing lessons there, at 50¢ per lesson. Walter McGinn played the piano; also Jessie Dennison and I used to play. We had a great crowd there and we enjoyed it. Lt. Col. Gray used to be one of the dancers.

Lt. Col. Gray deserved a lot more credit than he got, for he took a great interest in boys and organized boys' clubs. His specialty was Indian clubs and he sure knew how to handle them. He loved to teach and for the more senior boys he taught them the fine art of dueling with swords.

John Hatt built the picture hall around 1909 and he hired Hugh Gailey to run it. Maggie Bird supplied the music to accompany the picture, and Edith Hanson and Jennie Torrens followed Maggie Bird.

Henrietta Murray taught grades 3 and 4 and Flora Tapley, grade 1.

* Notes of an interview with Herbert Allen and his sister, Jennie Hanson, March 25, 1980.

". . . They took real pride in their work." *

I left school and went to work in the mill when I was 12 years old; I thought it was the lesser of two evils. We had an overflow when I was in grade 5, so they put 10 of us in with grade 6. Zula Hallett taught grade 6. We were just walking up the steps when she let a bellow out of her, "Step along there, you." I nearly jumped out of my skin; not that I was doing anything but she just about scared me to death. She taught us and grade 6 until Christmas; then Mr. Moore, the principal, resigned and she took over as principal and taught grades 7 and 8. I forget who our teacher was after, but she was an angel of a woman. I sure loved her and I finished grades 5 and 6, but I wasn't about to go on to grade 7 with Zula, so I went to work in the mill.

Mind you, we were supposed to be 14 before we went to work in the mill, and when the Inspectors came around, which they did quite often, they would hide us (there were several of us) in the filling boxes or send us out to another part of the mill. The first time an Inspector caught me I had just turned 14 the day before, and when he asked me how old I was I looked him right in the eye and said "14, sir." I breathed a sigh of relief when he did not ask me how long I had worked there.

We never had to work hard in the mill in those days. When I got older, Dad spoke to the room boss and someone took time to show me how to fill bobbins, then how to weave, etc., right up the line. That was one thing about the mill; we were practically a family unit. If you wanted to learn something your aunt or uncle or some relative would show you how to do it. There was time to learn. It was just a matter of course that as you grew older and took on more responsibilities, such as getting married, etc., you would learn the next step up where you would get enough money to support your family. We did not have a lot of money but we were comfortable, had a roof over our heads, and through the mill you could get a garden plot and grow your own vegetables.

In 1916 we were working a 57-hour week @ 75¢ per day. We worked from 6:40 a.m. - 6 p.m. and had Saturday afternoon off. In 1917 the work week was reduced again to a 50-hour week and all day Saturday off.

Joe Dolphin was 26 years old when he came here as Manager of Canadian Cottons. He had very little trouble during his long stay here, mainly because we were such a close-knit family unit. It was through Joe Dolphin that we were given a clubhouse by Mr. Dawson who was President of the Company. Joe also gave us the opportunity to build tennis courts and supplied most of the materials. He did the same with the ball diamond. He was the same with his tenants; he would see that a room or two was fixed up each year or he would give you the materials and you could do it yourself.

Unions came into the picture in the late '40's. Jameison, who was Mill Manager at that time, was about as fair and as straight shooting as they come. He did not try to buck the unions and I can say he was very fair in all his dealings. With Jameison also came time work studies and the allocating of work loads. You could not blame the Company; we were asking for more and more and they just had to make a profit also.

I remember my father and some of the older ones saying we had a good thing going in the family unit, but I did not believe them; I was all for unions. I was the first head of the union and later I was always on the Executive so that I was in on all bargaining sessions and enjoyed every minute of it. We had some heavy sessions but we never thought of striking. We bargained in good faith all around.

There were times when some of the union members were not too satisfied with our results. I remember when the Union boys were here to get us to form a union. They went around to everybody and asked him or her how much they were making. Then they would tell them, "why, you should be making 15¢ or more per hour, and you would if you had a union." Well, we formed a union; we were part of the International Union of Textile Workers of America in 1946. Would you believe that our first contract we asked the union to accept was for an increase of 2¢ per hour. Boy, some of them were mad as a hatter. We went up in slow stages; it was by 1954 that we were making 89¢ per hour.

As the union settled in there seemed to be more and more jealousies among the workers. There were all kinds of complaints and they seemed to keep increasing. I remember on one occasion a member kept at me for a trifling thing, but he would not lay a formal complaint so that I could act on it. Finally I was fed right up to the gills and I told him in no uncertain terms to either "put up or shut up."

He came right back with that, it's all right for you to talk, for the union treats you pretty good. I said, "look if you want my job on the Executive, get out to a meeting and get involved, because I am not getting anything out of it."

"Is that so" he said, "You have traveled half way around the world. What more do you want?"

I laughed at him then, but when you think of it he was partly right, although I had never thought of it that way. I traveled to Montreal on a yearly basis. I had also been sent to Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Atlantic City, New York and Boston, to name some of them, with my way all paid and we stayed in pretty good hotels, so the union was pretty good to me.

When Hamilton Cottons moved in I got a taste of the other side of the coin and believe you me, it was not all that rosy. I was in charge of a room and then I began to see what my father and the older ones had meant when they said that we had a pretty good thing going for us. By this time, when Hamilton Cottons took over, we had lost a lot of our skilled work force, and

with the push on job quotas no one had time to train anyone. The government put on training courses and a number took them, but many would not accept the job after. Some of those that did accept employment did not care two hoots about what they were doing; all that they were interested in was their pay check. When you spoke to some of them about their work they would either just shrug their shoulders or many times they would tell me to "go to H---".

The union gave us more security, acknowledged our seniority rights, gave us sick leave and pensions and holidays. Up to 1946, we got the 24 May, 1st July, 1st September and Christmas off, without pay of course. Our first paid holidays came on November 18th, 1946.

I worked in the mill 53 years and I enjoyed it for the most part. I look back now at how we used to smile and make fun of the old folks coming to work a half-hour or more before they needed to, just to make sure that their machines were O.K. and ready to go. They made many adaptations in their tools for the machines that they were running so that they could do a better job; they took real pride in their work.

Yes, we had a family unit second to none. We did the work that was required of us, but the work load was never hard, and although the pay was low for the most part, we did not owe anyone either.

* Interview with Chester Cochrane, February 19, 1980.

*The $10,000 wager. **

You know that our old ancestor was Henry White. He was a U.E.L. who arrived here in 1780. He was 19 when he came. There was a Sewell who also was a U.E.L. who had arrived in 1777. He had a mill on Campbell Creek (Millbrook) and Henry White married one of his daughters.

Henry received two grants of land. The first grant of 120 acres extended from the river back and took in all the land up to Bridge Street to below where we live today at 11 White Court. The second grant was 300 acres which bordered on the upper line of Marysville and took in what is now part of Penniac.

Pine grew straight and tall on the Nashwaak. Masts were the main source of trade. My grandfather said that masts cut on our property were all hand-hewn, 35 inches square at the butt, 12 inches square at the top and 90 feet long.

Before the "Boss" came, Gilmor, Rankin and Co. had sold the mills to four different parties. They were Pope, Blake, McLaren and I forget who grandfather said the other one was. The company thought that the "Boss" was just another one when they sold the mills to him in 1862. My grandfather, Elias White, was hired by the Boss to supervise the log cut. The first fall he built 14 camps on the Nashwaak to handle the crews for the winter's cut. In the spring 40 million board feet were in the first log drive. The Marysville mills sawed 25 million and the mill at Sewell's wharf (Bluebird Corner) sawed the remaining 15 million. The Boss paid the company in full from that first log drive.

The Boss and Snowball were the lumbermen of that day; the Boss on the Nashwaak and Snowball on the Miramichi. They had many differences of opinion, but the one my grandfather used to relate had its beginnings in Saint John.

It so happened that the Boss and Snowball were staying at the same hotel, and in the course of the evening there was quite a controversy over which was the more efficient, the steam or the water driven sawmill. Snowball had just converted to steam, and the Boss had converted to steam in the lath mill and the shingle mill, but the sawmill was still run by water power.

Typical of the Boss, for he was not a one to banter words, before long it was "put up or shut up." A $10,000 wager was made right then and there. The hotel manager was called to put their cheques for $10,000 each in safe keeping until after the contest.

It was agreed that it would be one working day, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with a 4-man crew. Each would send his own scaler to check the other's output. The Boss sent his son, Alexander, Jr., better known as "Sandy", to scale Snowball's output and Snowball sent his man to check the Boss's output.

Sandy, who was boss of the mill at that time, picked out his 4-man crew before he left. Big Sam Stafford, who handled the No. 1 gang was the top sawyer of his day. Big Sam lived on Front Row (River Street). He was called Big Sam to distinguish him from Little Sam (this did not refer to size for both were big men) who was boss of the Cloth Hall. Then there was Sam McCartney, who lived in Barker's Point, who walked to work every morning, but more often than not would throw a 10 or 12 foot length of 3" x 10" in the river and ride it home in the evenings. To assist McCarthy, he picked John Downing. These men were about the quickest and nimblest men around when it came to changing cant hooks and rolling logs. He picked Moses (Mose) Clark, a powerfully built man who hardly knew his own strength and was just about as nimble as a cat on logs, to handle the slip.

The crew were not idle the day before. While Big Sam filed his saw the other three were up in the head pond floating down the biggest and best logs as near to a size as possible, and floating them down for Mose Clark to handle in the slip.

There were 4 gang saws in the Marysville mill, but on the day of the contest only the No. 1 gang was operated and all the water that usually drove the 4 gangs was diverted to the No. 1 gang and she sang like a little birdie.

The crew were on their toes for the starting whistle. They were determined to show not only the people of central New Brunswick how it could be done, but also Senator Snowball and his crew.

It was about 3 p.m. when the Boss strolled into the mill. Sam McCarty said: "Get out of here; we are too busy to bother with you today." The Boss just smiled and walked back out. His keen eye had taken in the whole operation and his own experience as a sawyer convinced him that Snowball's crew would have to go some to beat the tally that his men were piling up.

Each man on the crew knew just what to expect from the other. Confidence built of working together, and each knew the other fellow could handle his part and there was no need to worry. Mose kept up a steady stream of logs down the slip and Big Sam and his crew kept pace. Each was well lathered by the time the 6 p.m. whistle blew and each had a sense of pride in his day's work.

Speculation and tension ran high as the men waited for the tally from Snowball's crew, and not a few bets were wagered on how much they had beat the Miramichiers. When word finally reached Marysville that the Boss's crew had not only won, but by a good margin, whistles tooted, men shouted and slapped each other on the back and the gang saws hummed as the men smilingly went on with their day's work.

A great part of the cut in those days were deals. These were made up in rafts and floated sometimes to Fredericton and at other times to Saint John. At one time the Boss had three schooners transporting his lumber. These schooners were loaded from the end. The hatchway opened up and the squared timber was pushed through to the hold.

My father, Albert White, always said he had no money. One day I asked him, "If you had no money how come you could build such a big barn. All those squared timbers must have cost something. The floors are 2 inch plank and even the mow is 2 inch material."

He just smiled and said, "I was working at the mill in those days and I told Sandy that I wanted enough lumber to build a barn, so I asked him if he would have a scaler there at night as I wanted to haul the lumber myself as the team was standing in the barn all day and needed the exercise." Sandy looked at the hill coming up from the sawmill and the grade and said "I do not think that will be necessary. You cannot haul more than 1000 feet up that grade so you just give me a tally of the number of loads and we will call each 1000 ft. and that will suit me."

Dad was one of the top teamsters in his day. He knew how to handle horses. He said "You know I did not bring a load up that hill under 1400 feet. Lumber was cheap in those days. You got $2.00 a thousand for logs landed on the ice and sawed lumber cost $2.50 a thousand.

When the Boss decided to build the cotton mill he bought 11 acres from Elias White for $3000.00. Elias said "There, we don't have to worry anymore; we have enough money to last our lifetime."

There were 80 masons and their tenders hired to build the cotton mill. There were two lines of masons, one on the inside and one on the outside. Each wall was 3 brick thick and in between was filled with lime, pieces of brick, etc.

Mooney was the master mason and he was called to Saint John for a week. When he returned he sighted along the wall which was then at the third storey and said it was out of plum. A check showed that it was out 1½ inches. He ordered it torn down and to start again. The work of 80 masons for one week was wiped out.

The brick yard was on the upper side of Morrison Street. In the 1960's water flooded the basements of many houses on Morrison Street. The town crew were at a loss to account for the water until they dug up a 4 foot piece of fir pipe. One of the older residents remembered that Isaiah Chase had brought the water in from the fountain to supply the brick yard. Later a second line was laid to the mill, and when the brick yard closed the first water line was forgotten.

Mr. Purkis was brought in to supervise the making of brick. He brought with him a six-man crew, but only Jim Robinson stayed on. The brick molds were 7 brick wide. The men who took the brick out of the mold were called brick strikers. One evening at the store, Mooney and one of the brick strikers had quite an argument and it ended up with Mooney betting $3.00 that he could lay as many brick in an 8 hour day as he could strike. Mooney won the bet by laying 1400 brick; he was laid up for over 3 days after. Even his meals were brought in to him in bed. He could hardly move, he was so sore.

The big engines in the cotton mill came from England by schooner. They laid in the harbor at Saint John until the ice ran out of the St. John, then sailed to Fredericton where the schooner tied up to the wharf until a heavy rain raised the Nashwaak sufficient for it to sail to Marysville where it was finally unloaded.

* Interview with Ernest White, April 1, 1980.

Straw or sawdust was used on the hills.

J. K. Pinder was one of the men associated with Boss Gibson in the building of the Valley Railway. J.K. owned enormous tracts of land; none of us ever knew how he got his hands on so much land.

I am 74 and I can remember the first train up there. It was 69 years ago in 1911. They gave us school children a free ride and we thought that was the greatest.

J.K. had 2 sawmills, one run by steam and the other by waterpower. He also had a grist mill. J.K.'s son married Francis Gilman. The sawmill run by water power was used mainly to saw lath, trim and peevie stocks, while the steam mill did most of the lumber cut.

J.K. came to father and asked him what the boys were doing. "They are cutting our winter's supply of wood." J.K. said, "You tell them to take their teams to the woods the first of the week."

My brother and I headed for the camp to be there in time to start hauling Monday morning. We were hauling across the lake to the mill. We had had a soft spell and then it turned cold. I put 2 tiers of logs on my sleds and told my brother to do the same. The foreman came just as were starting out and when he found we were going with such a little load he practically tore his hair out. But I would not listen to him, I just started out and told my brother to follow.

We hit the lake and there was water showing in the sled tracks and I told my brother not to stop and we went clear across the lake and landed our load at the mill. J.K. came in just as we were unloading and asked where the other teams were. I said just look out on the lake and I imagine you can see most of them. J.K. told us to feed our horses at the barn and go into the bunk house and get our meal before we started back. That was something very rare in those days, since we were two separate crews.

We ate and started back and, sure enough, sled after sled were unloading. They had stopped to wind their teams and the runners froze and there they were. We were the only two teams to land our loads that day at the mill.

When we came to get our pay at the end of the season the paymaster said "J.K. told me to just give you your time and he would pay you." Well sir, the men started saying that we must owe J.K. and he wanted to make sure of his money. We did not think we owed him anything but we were a bit uneasy as we headed home and wondered what Dad would say. The next day J.K. called us and said "come on up to the office." We went up and J.K. said, "I wanted to give you two a little extra and I did not want the rest of the men to know." He gave us $5.00 a month extra and we thought we were kings as we went home; we were stepping kind of high.

Hauling logs was quite a knack with teams. The roads were kept iced, and straw or sawdust was used on the hills. We preferred the straw since after a snowfall you could just shake the straw out and spread it again and the hill was ready. Straw spread much more evenly than sawdust and slowed you down just about right. When we hauled for ourselves we used bridle chain on the hills for our roads were not iced nor were they much more than trails through the woods.

Money was a scarce commodity. When we went to the store we usually took eggs, meat and vegetables and, in season, we would trade wood for flour, sugar, etc. I can tell you the clerk was in no hurry to wait on you, but let him hear the tinkle of silver and he would be all smiles and going all out to please you.

We grew a lot of turnips and let someone come in who wanted a load, we would drop everything and pull, top and load him for 50¢ a barrel, and thought we were well paid since this was always a cash deal.

* Interview with Ken Trail, April 2, 1980.

Cock fighting was another amusement. *

Earle MacDonald is 86. He remembers the sawmills in Marysville. There was the main mill with 4 gangs and a grist mill combined with a small sawmill that was water-powered; also the lath mill and a shingle mill run by steam.

Earle MacDonald:

Mr. McInnis had two white horses. He pulled the cartloads of slabs along a track to the lath mill where they were bolted, then sawn into lath and loaded on flat cars and then loaded on schooners that had brought a load of hard coal to the mill.

The mills usually started when the ice began to run. The first logs were usually dumped on the ice. Deals were sawn and rafted to the mouth of the Nashwaak where they were loaded on schooners. Lumber was cheap then, $4.00 per thousand.

The Boss had a big barn behind where Calvin Amos lives at 315 Canada Street, where he kept 20 or more horses. The Arnold's (I can't remember their names) looked after the horses; they were great teamsters.

I remember there were 10 boilers in the Cotton Mill. One team hauled steady the slabs, etc. from the mills to keep the boilers going. They also burned sawdust. The lath mill usually ran 24 hours. The waggons were loaded and unloaded for the teamster. He just hooked on to a full one, took it to the mill, and then brought an empty one back. Wood was also cut on Company property to fill up the slack from the mills. Then they began to use coal. Dave Banks was one of the firemen, I remember, and a John Flanagan was chief engineer. My grandfather, Albert MacDonald, had his arm chewed badly when he caught it in the belts as he was oiling the machinery.

I remember the first time I went on the drive on the Forty Mile Brook that emptied into the Nepisiquit. For dinner we had rolls, a kettle of fat pork, kettle of molasses and molasses cookies and tea. At night a big tub of soup was there to warm us up. We had big canvas shelters. The fires were banked with reflectors that dried you out before morning. My father was killed on the Green River drive. He was on the point trying to break up a jam. He had 2 sticks of dynamite lashed to a long alder pole, but the fuse was too short and the blast went off and the logs started to go before he got clear. He tried to ride them through but was knocked off and drowned.

Foster Hotel was a big wooden building on Mill Street. It was later made over into apartments. Fred Foster ran the Post Office and Dr. McNelly had an office there. Dr. Fisher was the first resident doctor.

Thomas Morrison ran a livery stable on Morrison Street. He also had an ice business. Dr. Fisher curled and Morrison would get me to drive him up to the rink and back. On Sundays I would drive Horace Pugh, McSorleys and others to St. Anthony's church.

The rink was in back of Percy Long's place. There was a shed as long as the rink, if not longer, where the 4 horse teams drove right in and were blanketed until the game was over. The sides of the rink were only 2 feet high

and if an opposing player just happened to land over the boards, the ladies hat pins would help him up and over again. I remember the team of Bent Fullerton (g), Billy Cain and Fred Smith, cover pts., Ned Hovey and Ed Dennison, Fred and Frank Robinson, Hanford MacLean and Charlie MacLean especially were good players. Hanford MacLean was hit on the head with the puck in Woodstock and died shortly after. There were no nets at first, just iron posts set in the ice for goal posts, and the referee had to be on his toes to decide whether the puck had gone in or not. There were some heated arguments at times.

I can remember the old school; Miss Clayton taught Primary, Miss Fisher and Miss Murray, and I can't remember the others, but I remember Temple Day, the principal. He settled unruliness with a bamboo cane which was very effective. Bill Grant and I swept the five school buildings for $2.00 a month each.

Mrs. Joe Robinson ran the hotel in front of the mill. She was an awfully nice woman and an excellent cook.

Cock fighting was another amusement that Tom Wister, the cop, never tired of trying to stop. Art and Lee Higgins had a good one going one day, but someone told Tom Wister and the show ended suddenly. Joe Allen, the magistrate, fined them $10.00 each.

I remember Kinghorn's tannery in Nashwaaksis and Walter MacFarlane's blacksmith shop where he turned out sleighs, buggies, etc. His knuckles came from Saint John, oak from Grand Bay and yellow birch from the Nashwaak was for the hubs. I worked there for $3.00 per week. The shop burned in 1902.

I can remember Sam Hallett and Jim Inch arguing long and loud over religion. Sam was the station agent. We kids rode free to Fredericton until the Intercolonial took over. One of the first to drive bus was Ted Fisher who married Jack Allen's widow. He was a brother to Herbert and Harold.

Mrs. Brogan had a little candy store in Mud Alley (Morrison St.) and Dick Sloat's father had a store in Sandyville.

I also worked at John Palmer's for $3.00 per week. We got no pay for learning but once we had shown that we could do a piece of work then we were paid, sometimes by piece work.

I can remember when the first bridge was built. It was known as Blair's paper bridge, but it stood from 1825 to 1907. After the river froze the river was staked out, generally with five lanes for traffic; after that no traffic was allowed on the bridge. George Miles was the first to look after the bridge, followed by Jonah and then a Smith.

There were lots of liquor outlets, with practically one on every street in Fredericton. Some were called holes in the wall. You never saw the owner; you gave your order and paid—then you received your goods.

I built my house here. The plaster was made of 3 casks of sand, I cask of slaked lime and 1 bushel of horsehair at 40¢ per bushel, purchased from the tannery. The carpenter charged me 25¢ per hour.

We had no Medicare in those days. I remember my child was in the hospital; it was costing me $18.00 per week and I was only making $15.00 per week. Dr. Gereau and his wife were very understanding and let me pay my bill a little at a time.

I remember Charlie McConaghy's bake shop by the brook, sort of in front of Hayward Brown's house at 380 Canada Street. We walked up there to get bread, cookies, etc. He was an excellent cook.

Your booklet** showed a band but Marysville had a top-notch Fife and Drum band also.

I want to show you a store ginger beer bottle from S. H. McKee, King. St., Fredericton. He made hop beer, sarsaparilla and ginger beer. More than one tried to buy his formula but he would not sell it. He never even passed it on; it died with him.

* Interview with Earle MacDonald, October 17, 1980.
** Marysville Honors Its Founder, Alexander "Boss" Gibson, 1962.

The Twilight League *

I played baseball in Marysville right after I came home from the war until 1925, when I went to Madawaska, Maine; and I played with them until 1940. I guess you can say I am the last of the Old Timers of the early '20's. Question: What was the Twilight League? Did you know of it?

I sure do. That was a ball team from each Ward, composed of both Junior and Senior players. We started playing lots of nights as soon as the mill closed at 6 p.m. but most games got under way at 7 p.m. That is why it was called the Twilight League, because we were so late starting. I started playing in this league when I was just 13 years old.

Question: What was the Nashwaak Valley League?

This was a league with Fredericton, (who had 2 teams,) Devon and Marysville, (with one team each.) The Marysville team was chosen from the best of the Twilight League. The Nashwaak Valley League gave way to the Neil Trophy League, which in turn gave way to the York County League.

In 1924 Fredericton went Professional and played with Saint John, Moncton and St. Stephen. I played for Fredericton that year. In 1925 Amos MacPherson and I coached the Junior team that won the York County title.

The Marysville Mill also fielded a team which played against the Milltown Mill, also owned by Canadian Cottons. There was a lot of rivalry there. I remember pitching a final game against them; I pitched 17 innings and we lost by a score of 3-2 in the 17th inning.

We played a lot of our games in Scully's Grove, now called Queen Square. Some of our players, like Bill Boyce and others, played for Glace Bay in a semi-professional league. Even some of our hockey players were enticed to Glace Bay. We had a good hockey team. I played hockey here and then 12 years for Edmundston.

Mac Dennison was a great promoter of sports. He did a lot for both baseball and hockey. Mac was also a fine figure skater; with his old Acme skates he could cut most anything you named with no trouble.

I can say that Marysville was the best town to grow up in for we had all kinds of sports.

* Interview with Frank Miller, November 22, 1982.

Up-the-road-aways. *

I remember Mac Dennison; he was good to us boys. Remember when Ritchie MacPherson had the snakes at camp. Guy Pond and Neil Cameron were scared to death of them. One night Guy was out to the "john" and we coiled a piece of rope and put it under his bed. When Guy laid down he thought it was a snake; he took off. He hit the tent pole and the tent collapsed on us. We got the worst of that one.

Neil was playing Ritchie's squeeze box and said there must be something wrong, it doesn't sound right. He opened it up before Ritchie could say anything and there was the snake coiled up inside. Neil left in just two jumps.

Remember the old graveyard at Grand Lake; it was all grown up. "Tee" Sullivan was sitting on the tombstones and showing off. "Boy, I would not do that," I said. Tee: "Why not? I'm not hurting them." That night Tee was sleeping in the big tent and Jake Cain and I were in the Provision tent, keeping watch over the goodies. We decided to give Tee a scare. We waited until he was asleep, then we snuck over and we each grabbed a leg. Tee went stiff as a poker and his eyes were shut tight. We got him halfway out and could not stop laughing. Tee said "All I saw at first was something big and white and I was scared to look again."

We played basketball with Mac. Then I joined the Dawson Club. We were in a church league and some of the gyms were something. The St. Dunstan's gym had the posts down the centre and that would give you an awful jolt when you ran into one of them. The St. Paul's gym was just like a woodbox but we had a lot of fun.

We were in the play-offs with Brunswick Street Baptist. We beat them by one basket in our gym. Staples was playing for Brunswick Street. He took a shine to one of Cleve Clark's daughters and asked me where she lived; I said "up the road a ways."

He took her home and he would ask how much farther, and she would say, "just a little ways more," and that is how he walked the 3½ miles to her home.

The next game was in the Brunswick Street gym and when I walked into the dressing room Staples was standing on a chair behind the door and he jumped on my back and said, "I ought to kill you. You know what time I got home? It was 3 a.m. That was some "up-the-road-aways."

That night we had just got our new uniforms with the Maple Leaf on the leg and wings on the shirt. It must have been the uniforms with Tee; he just could not miss. No matter where he shot from he seemed to score, and the more he scored the more he clowned it up. We really laid a beating on them. Staples said after it must have been the uniforms; they dazzled us.

* Interview with Joe White, March 1, 1983.

Ira and "Pet Lamb". *

Marysville has produced some notable characters and one was Ira Gosman. Frank Robinson said that "Ira was a big man, about 6 ft. 9 in. and weighed 360 lbs. His hands were like two big hams—the two of them would cover the top of a wagon wheel." Ira was strong as an ox, yet seldom riled; soft spoken and mannerly. Once when asked what a tip was, Ira said "When I'se agoin' home from work some one asks me to bucksaw a cord of wood. That's a real tip." One thing, Ira was not afraid of work.

Most of the stories about Ira are about him and his horse "Pet Lamb". Ira usually took hold of the shafts and helped the horse haul the load up a hill, and on many occasions he would haul the load up the hill as he thought the going would be too rough for "Pet Lamb." Billy Arnold said, "Us young fellows liked Ira for he was always picking up loose rocks and throwing them in the ditch. He was always afraid "Pet Lamb" might cut his foot on them or throw his ankle." Bill says they knew the danger of rocks because they went to school in their bare feet most of the time.

My father, Horace Pond, could not sing the praises of Ira enough. As a teenager he went up to Nashwaak to pick up his father, Sanford Pond, who was returning officer for the election. In those days, a keg of rum was generally handy at the polling station and by the end of the day there would be a number of inebriated men, many just spoiling for a fight. Dad had just finished tieing up his horse when a mob surged on him with no apparent reason. He was scared and ducked under the waggon; they tried to pull him out and some tried to kick him. Suddenly the crowd parted. Ira just swung his arms right and left and upended the mob like nine pins. "Grab my belt, Horace" and with that he plowed back through the mob to the polling station.

Ira was a welcome hand on log drives. Not only was he strong, but he was also nimble as a cat on the logs. On one log drive, one chap kept after the foreman to "Get rid of that nigger." This chap not only harped to the foreman but went out of his way to make it miserable for Ira. Ira had lots of opportunities to turn on him but he didn't.

Ira had killed a man some time before in Gibson, and although he was found not guilty he was always sorry he had acted so fast. A man who had been drinking at one of the taverns tried and tried to pick a fight with Ira but he just kept pushing him away, saying "go away man." Suddenly one of the bystanders hollered "Watch out, Ira, he's got a knife." Ira swung over his shoulder just as the man leaped, and caught him in the face and broke his neck. Ira never got roped into a fight after that.

Things had got to quite a pitch on the drive. So much so, that the foreman had put Ira on the tail of the drive and the other chap up at point. As often happens on a log drive, there was a jam. Try as they might, they could not break it. Mind you, in most log jams the key is only one log, but the trouble is to find it, and once having found it, to dislodge it. Finally it was decided to use dynamite. The tail crew had pretty well caught up and were watching the proceedings as two men laid the charge. One chap hurried to shore while the other lit the fuse. What happened next no one could figure out. Just what made the charge go off prematurely no one knew, but it did and caught the fuse lighter and blew him up in the air; he landed and went under.

Logs started going in all directions and the man surfaced, but seemed unable to do anything but hang onto a log. Without hesitation Ira started burling across the logs. He caught the man and hurled him towards the shore; then burled across the logs, caught him and did the same over again until he got him to shore. On shore Ira turned to the man and said "I guess God had a reason for this nigger to be on this drive." The chap never even said "thank you" but turned on his heel, got his rigging and his pay and left the drive.

Ira and Moses Clark quarried most of the rocks used in building the cellars of the houses in Marysville. The bar that they swung all day was no mean one. My brother, Hazen, a member of U.N.B.'s rifle team was on his way to the range one day and cut through the old quarry. He saw the bar there and tried to lift it and he said he could not quite clear it off the ground. He could not believe that one man had swung that bar all day long.

Ira and Moses were strong and able men and of course everyone wanted to see these two lock horns. But how to do this, since both men were well aware of their strength, and went out of their way to avoid a fight with anyone. They were both real gentlemen to boot. A picnic on Baseball hill finally provided the opportunity. After much persuasion they had both agreed to a wrestling match. Word spread quickly and that day people had gathered from not only the surrounding area, but from St. Stephen, Saint John, Moncton, Newcastle and as far up the river as Edmundston.

It was a perfect day for the picnic and at 10 a.m. the match that they all had been waiting for began. Both men stripped to the waist, shook hands and smiled, and then locked horns. Both men were solidly built, with Ira having an advantage in height. They wrestled, broke, sparred, then wrestled again. Sweat poured down their faces and their bodies were clothed in sweat as they gave it all they had. After three hours they broke, smiled, shook hands and called it quits. The best that either had been able to do was to bring the other to his knees.

What Moses Clark could not do, appendix did. It broke before the doctor got to it and although the doctor did the best he could, Ira died a few weeks later. Dad says he remembers Ira walking up the road after the operation and told his mother. She came out and invited Ira in to rest and gave him a lunch. Dad said he was about "done in" and he could not believe Ira had got so old so fast. Even on his death bed Ira never lost his cool. He heard the doctor tell his wife that it was all over. Opening one eye he looked up and said "That doctor awful careless with my time."

* Reminiscences of Ira Gosman were told to the author by his father, Horace Pond, as well as Frank Robinson and Billy Arnold.

Alexander "Boss" Gibson

The mills at Marysville were silent. Bankruptcy in 1840[1] had almost spelt the demise of these mills. Several had leased them for a season but none had made a go of it. It seemed that Abraham Gesner's appraisal in 1842 that the mills on the Nashwaak River were not profitable for their owners was all too true. Then Alexander "Boss" Gibson came in 1862.

Gibson stood 6 foot 6 inches, a powerfully built man with the typical red-blond hair of his ancestral Scottish folk[2] (the census lists him as Irish).[3] At 13[4] he had started work in a saw mill. He was not averse to showing off his skill with an axe. He could cut more logs, turn out more shingles or saw more lumber than any of his companions. He began his lumbering career on the Scordic waters[5] (St. Croix River) and then acquired and ran, with his brother-in-law, Thomas Robinson, a saw mill at Lepreau.[6]

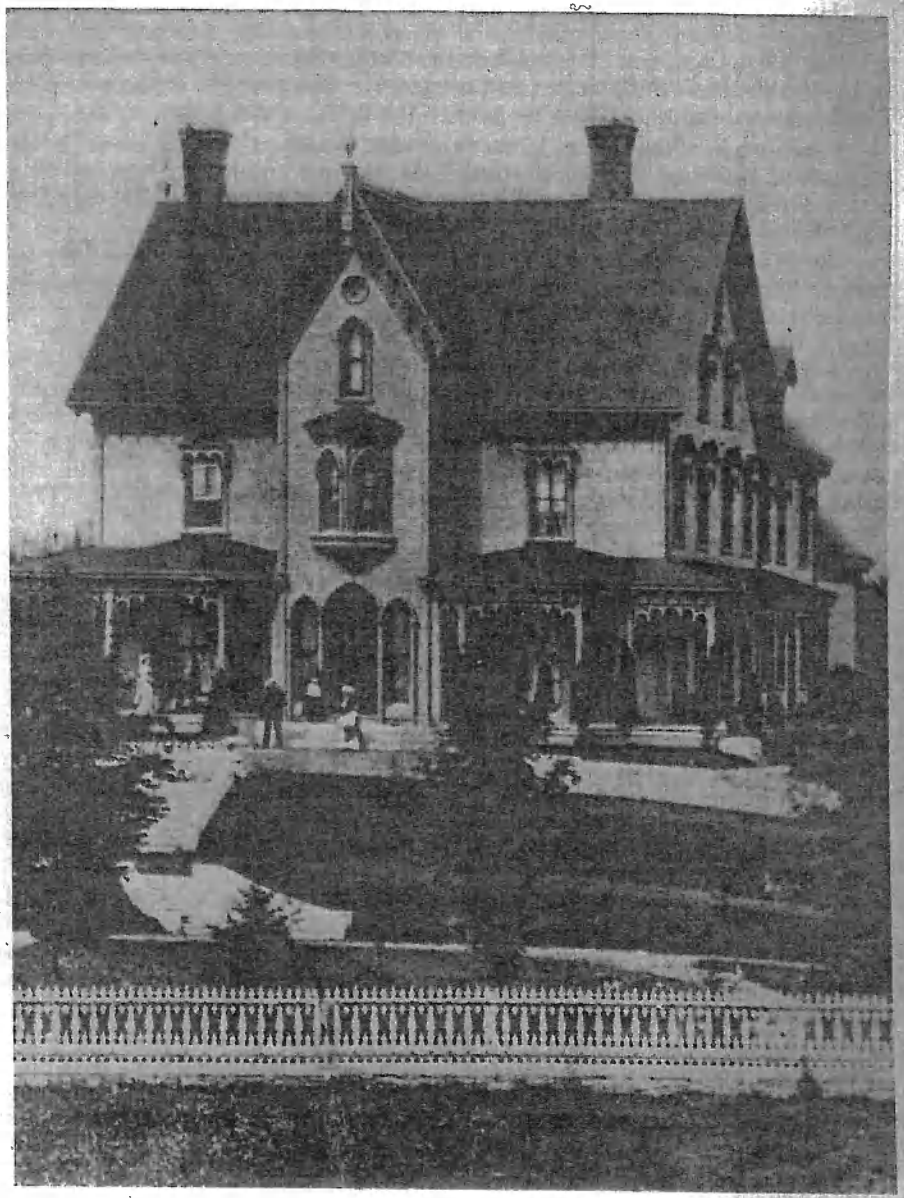
In 1862, at the age of 43, he moved his operations to the Nashwaak, where he bought the mills and property from Robert Rankine and 7,000 acres of the Nashwaak[7] valued at $130,000.00; Rankine stated that he had sold them for a comparatively small sum.[8] Gibson also bought 163,000 acres from the N.B. and N.S. Land Co. In 1867 he purchased the Jardine interests on the Nashwaak, and from Fairley, mill and holdings on the Miramichi at Blackville.[9]

Alexander "Boss" Gibson.

His track record was phenomenal. He refitted the mills in 1862[10] and had a drive of 25 million feet to the mill in 1863. That same year he built more double and single tenement houses on the east and west sides of the Nashwaak. In 1864 a school, equipped with a library, and a public hall were built. Stores and a warehouse were added in 1865. His own residence was constructed in 1866 along with residences for his sons and sons-in-law.

Following in quick succession were other accomplishments: a railway (with others) from Gibson to Edmundston, 1870-1878; a bridge across the Nashwaak, 1870; a church for the Methodists, 1873; covered rink, 1878; a leather company,

1879; a lath mill and partner in a shipbuilding firm, 1880; cotton mill, 1883-85; a steam shingle mill and tannery, 1884; a railway from Gibson to Doaktown, 1885; 50 brick houses, a hotel and an iron foundry, 1886; and, with others, a railway bridge from Gibson to Fredericton, 1888. He employed anywhere from 1400 to 2000, depending on the season.



Alexander "Boss" Gibson's Mansion
(Built by Samuel Butler, master carpenter, completed in 1866. An unique feature of the house was a glass floor which permitted light from a third floor dormer to illuminate the stairway. The second floor, in addition to the master and other bedrooms, had its "Blue Room" and "Green Room" for guests, and a large music room.)

He deplored the way Crown lands were auctioned. Lumbermen would get together and agree on what they wanted and then would not bid against each other. Gibson put a stop to that when he started to attend auctions, bidding on every piece that was put up for auction, and lands brought more of their true value from then on.

His benevolent leanings were almost a household word. He not only gave a school, church, rink, jail and hall to the town, but also land and materials to other religious denominations, both in Marysville and Gibson, and in outlying districts such as Cardigan and others. He also gave the citizens a clean break from time to time when he burned the books at his store.

When news of the fire in Saint John in 1877 reached him, he immediately dispatched a carload of flour to them.[11] All sawmill employees were given a turkey for Christmas. Occasionally he would put side boards on flat cars and take all and sundry for a picnic up the Nashwaak on a fine day.

Butler's Journal sums it up pretty well. In the August issue for 1892 he writes, "Mr. Alexander Gibson, the lumber and cotton king of the Nashwaak, has donated the magnificient sum of $500.00 to the sufferers by fire in St. John's, Newfoundland. There has never been a case of necessity, or a calamity, brought to his notice in which Mr. Gibson did not always go down deep into his pockets to alleviate; and were the capitalists of the United States as considerate for the welfare of their employees as the above-mentioned gentleman there would not be the strikes, strife and bloodshed that is now happening."[12] And in July of the same year, commenting on a fire at Gibson; "The magnificient donation of $500.00, besides provisions, tents, etc. from the well-known philanthropist and large hearted Alexander Gibson."[13]

The absentee owner, Rankin, gave almost no leadership to the community. While some houses and a store had been built to accommodate the mill workers, most families lived in small pioneer-type houses. Of the ten Pond families living in the area at the time of the 1851 census, six lived in log houses, one in part log, and three in one and a half story buildings. When the Free Baptists began to erect a church in 1855, it was built of logs. This church, dedicated in 1857, stood on what is now the upper cemetery. There is no more fitting way to symbolize the contrast that came over the community with the arrival of "Boss" Gibson than to compare the simplicity of the log church with the luxury and ostentation of the "Methodist" cathedral built by the "Boss" and dedicated with great ceremony just 16 years later. It is perhaps not strange that one of the Boss's critics called him a kind of "Protestant pope."[14] Nobody would have made that criticism of Rankin.

Alexander "Boss" Gibson was born August 1, 1819 in St. Stephen, the son of John and Mary (Johnston) Gibson. He married Mary Ann Robinson. They had 10 children: John Thomas, Alexander, Jr., James, Jennie, Annie, Mary and four others who died in infancy. At the zenith of his career he was offered a knighthood, which he refused.

The "Boss's" empire began to decline in the 1880's. John Thomas was only 38 when he died in 1883. John was a large man like his father, but swarthy like the Robinsons. He knew lumbering as well as his father. He was the "Boss's" biggest and strongest asset; he also was his bitterest opponent to the cotton mill. John advocated factories that would turn out wood products because the raw material was at hand. Many a time they would stand toe to toe on the mill steps and argue, with neither one giving an inch. A second blow was the death of his wife in 1898.

Then came his price war with the cotton manufacturers in Quebec and Ontario in 1886. He would not join them in a cartel, and as a result a goodly part of his resources were drained off. Soon after, he had to bail out a leather

factory in which he had controlling interest at a cost of $50,000.00.[15] He sold off his holdings one by one; finally, the cotton mill was sold. In 1901 a consortium of Beaverbrook, Stairs and Harris, headed by Lord Beaverbrook, had offered to buy him out. He agreed on the condition he would still manage it. They refused because they thought he was too old. In 1908 the Canadian Cottons bought the cotton mill and the property and buildings on the east side of the Nashwaak. In 1914 they bought the houses on Canada Street as well.

Alexander "Boss" Gibson died August 13, 1913. When the "Boss's" empire came to an end, New Brunswick lost not only a lumber and cotton king but also a builder and a philanthropist.

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*Reminiscences of the "Boss" **

Lena (Perry) Rice:

I guess I remember the deal old soul. Many a time on our way to school he would meet us and give us candy. That was about the only candy we got in those days. I can remember just like it was yesterday, him walking across the bridge with his hands behind his back. He always walked like that. He and Dad were great friends, in fact I have his tall beaver hat that he wore at his wife's funeral. He gave it to Dad.

Art Tait:

The "Boss" was a great hand at giving picnics. He would put sideboards on the flat cars and benches, load everyone on, band and all, and take them up the line, sometimes as far as Loggieville, for a day's outing. I can still remember, every time we hit those grades, a shower of cinders would pelt us.

Ed Downing:

As soon as the sawmill was refitted the "Boss" brought a number of families from Lepreau to help him. Such family names as Downing, Dunbar, Higgins, Heron, Rowley, Robinson, Stafford, and Taylor, were some that the "Boss" brought in. He always had a warm spot for these families, and for years he supplied each family in the mills with a turkey for Christmas. The help

worked a twelve-hour day, six days a week, but when the ten-hour day was introduced into Saint John, the "Boss" immediately adopted it.

Harry Grant:

I came to Marysville in 1870 and at one time or another I have worked in all four mills. The "Boss" didn't like opposition to himself or to his family. He was very irritated when Dr. Fisher opposed his son, Sandy, in even a town election.

Bernie Stafford:

I can remember my folks talking about the big banquet the "Boss" gave on December 26th, 1885, at the mill. There were 1,000 guests and he had one turkey for every four. The "Boss" said that night he earned his first money when he was 14 years old and with it he bought a bag of flour, put it on his back, and took it home to his mother.

Albert White:

Not much money changed hands in those days. I worked for $1 a day. The rents were low, $2 to $4 per month, depending on what type of house you had, and taxes were practically nothing.

* As told to the author in 1960.

POT-POURRI.

(a) *Theatre*

The Picture Hall, as it was called, was built by Jack Hatt, who had a livery stable across the road from it on Morrison Street. The Canadian Cottons took over when Jack moved to St. Stephen and they hired George Pryor, then Hugh Gailey, to run it. They sold it to the town for $1.00 in 1954.

In the days of silent films the sound was dubbed in by Maggie (Bird) Kelly on the piano and her husband on the traps. When they were hired by the Gaiety Theatre, Jennie Torrens took over the piano and Royal Peterson or Nelson Pond played the drums.

The theatre was the scene for fashion shows, concerts, chautauquas and plays. It was used also for a Town Office, and the Lions' Club held their meetings there. The theatre was finally sold to Walter Bearisto. The theatre was not the only place for shows and concerts. There were shows, concerts, etc. held at the Oddfellows Hall and at the Orangemen's Hall. Local talent was not wanting for performances.

(b) *A Christmas Letter*

A letter from Henry Chestnut to his sister, Annie, (Mrs. Thomas Temple) in December, 1885 contains many interesting happenings both in Fredericton and Marysville.

On the lighter side was the note that at Christmas "Our house was packed with small fry. After dinner, as we relaxed into conversation and old stories, the youngest Fenety came up with a conundrum. Why is the American penny like John the Baptist? As no one knew, he told us. Because it is one cent, by God. A terrible silence settled over the room as we oldsters kept our faces straight and the young miscreant was led out by his mother. But he was soon back with a merry face, having asked pardon On High, I understand."

He closes his letter with "I can't do better to close a Christmas letter than to tell you of Alex Gibson's Christmas dinner to his employees, doubtless the most extensive banquet ever yet spread in the Dominion and that by one man, albeit a lumber king. I was proud to lend him my flags to help decorate the inside of the mill. Every resident of Marysville and the surrounding countryside was invited, and the guests—men, women and children—began to stream into the mill about five o'clock. There were many here too, as some of the men live here and some of Alex's and young Alex's friends were invited to help manage the crowd. Alex received everyone at the entrance of the banquet room with a smile and shake of hand to make all feel welcome. A continuous row of thirty tables stretched along the up-river side of the building and each table seated 34 persons, over a thousand in all. Miss Gibson and other Marysville young ladies presided, each over a section of table and kept plates well filled. The tables were a sight to behold, groaning under the weight of food, beautifully arranged and decorated. One turkey had been provided for every four persons, and in addition an abundance of ham with hot mashed potatoes, turnips, other vegetables, and fixings; and then for dessert hot plum pudding, rich pastries, oranges, apples, grapes, tea and coffee. Before it was over, my arm was tired with carving.

The Fredericton Brass Band arrived in a sleigh parade through the village, and when all guests had been seated, the Band marched in, sharp on six o-clock, and all rose and sang grace to their accompaniment. They played at intervals all evening and some happy speeches were made. The huge space was brilliantly lit with electricity and the scene was enchanting.

I doubt there is another place in Canada where a whole village has been built and administered by one man whose army of employees so trust and respect him."

(c) Races

The day of the horse is a thing of the past to most; to others a thing unknown. Yet to us born and brought up with 4 to 8 work horses and one driving horse they were the core of our farm operations.

In the days of the sawmills and the early days of the cotton mill, horses were the means of transportation to and from the mills. So, naturally races to and from work were common. There was many a race run during the noon hour also.

There were some fine horses in Marysville. John Gibson had some fine race horses and he generally drove them himself. It was through his efforts that the race track was built back of brick hill. Then there was Tom Morrison, who kept some good steppers and John Hatt's stable was no slouch. John Perry seemed to be always able to sport a good horse and in 1903 he bought "Montrose Colt" and was very much envied.[1] In 1904 John Lawson bought "Marshall Ney", a standard trotting gelding.[2] It was rumored that John could clean out anything in Marysville and the best in York County. Also the same year it was reported that Sandy Arnold was sporting one of the best bred horses in New Brunswick, the well known stallion "Mack F. Jr."[3]

So, it is not hard to see why races were common. Typical of these races was the running rivalry between my grand father, Freeman Gilbert and Ludlow Allen.

My grandfather had the farm at 230 River Street Extension and on the next hill lived Ludlow Allen. I can remember him saying yet, "Ada keep an eye on Lud until I hook up," and he would rush from the breakfast table, hook up, then come in and watch until he saw Lud starting out. A big smile would light up his face and he would just happen to meet Lud at the end of the driveway and then she was all "go" from there to the mill. We never saw the end of these races but they sure supplied lots of conversations in the evenings.

Grandpa pulled a fast one on Lud at one time. He bought a race horse that held a time of 2.08 at the Fredericton raceway. He could hardly wait for Lud that morning, and for a change he let Lud get a head start so he would not recognize the new horse. He could not stop talking about that race and the surprise on Lud's face when he passed him.

(d) Excursions

We enjoyed the usual "Moonlight Excursions", but the "in-thing" during the early 1920's were the Harvest Excursions. It was $20.00 from Marysville to Winnipeg and ½¢ a mile after that. Most took their own food with them and it was pretty stale by the time they reached their destination. On October 26, 1923 Frank Gereau, Harry Hatch and Redvers Scott had just returned from the harvest fields in Alberta.[4] Redvers Scott said he plowed with four horses and a two furrow plow and it took over an hour to go the length of the field.[5]

The depression of the late '20's and '30's was also felt in Marysville. The mill was down to 2 and 3 days a week. The older folk passed the time and supplemented their income with their gardens. The mill allotted various sections of their property for this purpose.

The younger folk and those not so young turned to the great out-doors. This was the era of camps. They built camps and swamped trails in their spare time. These were the days of leisure and of tall tales. One has Bunky Robinson forgetting his rheumatism and sprinting to the camp when his moose call was far more successful than he realized, or so he thought. Then one has Shimmy Bruce toting rocks from one camp to another, a distance of 1½ miles, and lo and behold, no food. Shimmy evened the score when he waded down the brook where two unhappy fishermen had been fishing all morning and showed them how to fish. It was the biggest catch of the day, and someone paid dearly for that one to take home to his lady love. Then one has Bill Cain opening the sky light at the camp on the Chain Lakes, announcing that this was Radio Station CRFS, and giving an hour of superb performance in story and song, interspersed with news commentaries that were concise and hilarious.

For others it was tennis and baseball in summer, and basketball and bowling in winter. Tournaments were field days, with 8 or 9 piling in a car with barely enough money between them for gas.

(e) Music

Music was and still is an integral part of Marysville life. Besides the church choirs, quartets, trios, etc. there were other singing groups. But the one that really got around was the "Marysville Melodians", who stumped the province helping J. B. MacNair win his first election. Members were: Douglas Cochrane, Harold Tait, Douglas Pickard and Gerald Cain, the winners of that year's music festival. Gerald (Jake) Cain drove the bus and there were lots of impromptu concerts by the group on the last run to Marysville. Many a time we would stay over just to enjoy the concert.

Another singing group that has endeared themselves to a wide audience is the Gospelaires. They have travelled thousands of miles sounding out the glorious gospel in song. When they first appeared on the "Listening Post," Jack Fenety asked them their name. They had none. He said, you sing gospel songs and are a trio so we will call you the "Gospel Trio".

The Gospel Trio was composed of William LaPointe, Millard Mitchell, Irvine Mitchell, with Art Ingersoll at the piano. In 1956, Rev. Norman Trafton joined the group and they changed their name to the "Gospelaires."

The Goseplaires have performed at the Nashville Quartette Convention, Trinity College, Florida, on national television with Don Messer and international radio with Jack Wyrtzen. They have given 750 radio broadcasts over CFNB, Fredericton, and are also heard over CJRW in Summerside, CKDH in Amherst, N.S., WDHP in Caribou, Maine and have a 5-year Columbia label. They have produced 26 albums and have had over 300 programs on CHSJ in Saint John.

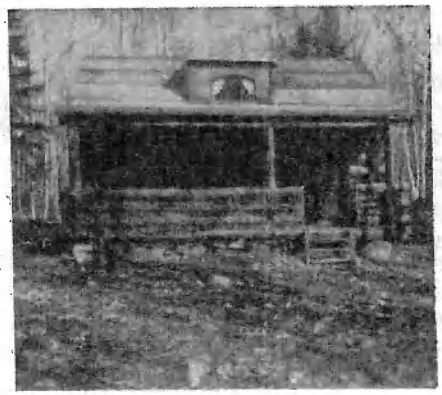
One of their highlights was a 3-week evangelistic Crusade with blind evangelist, Rev. Al Crocker, on the island of Jamaica; they did a command performance for the Governor-General, Sir Clifford Campbell, while there.

In 1971 the Premier proclaimed "Gospel Singing Week" as a tribute to the Gospelaires. The City of Fredericton presented a special citation in 1976 to the Gospelaires on the occasion of their 30th anniversary. At that time they included William LaPointe, Millard Mitchell, Bev MacCallum Ghernot Wheeler, Janice (LaPointe) McLaughlin and Art Ingersoll.

The present Gospelaires consist of pianist, Jay Lamm; rhythm guitar and lead singer, Oland Monteith; electric bass, Danny Craine; lead alto, Carolee Flewelling; soprano, Janice (LaPointe) McLaughlin; and tenor, William LaPointe, who has been with the group since its inception. Their singing is a ministry of music that embraces Fellowship, Service, Stewardship and Soul-winning.[6]

There have been various orchestras, but those that had a number of performances were the ones formed by Elbridge Walker, Bob Cain and the orchestra that played at the Golden Jubilee of the Methodist Church in 1923. The latter consisted of: E. J. Kingsley, violin; William Johnston, coronet; Ernest Beattie, trombone; and Mrs. Jennie Torrens, piano.

There was a Brass Band and a Fife and Drum Band. The Brass Band was the more agressive. They brought in the Jubilee Singers from Ontario on March 25, 1904. They held suppers, socials, sponsored moonlight excursions and so on, to raise money for music instruments. Their annual strawberry ice cream festival on Baseball Hill was of particular note.

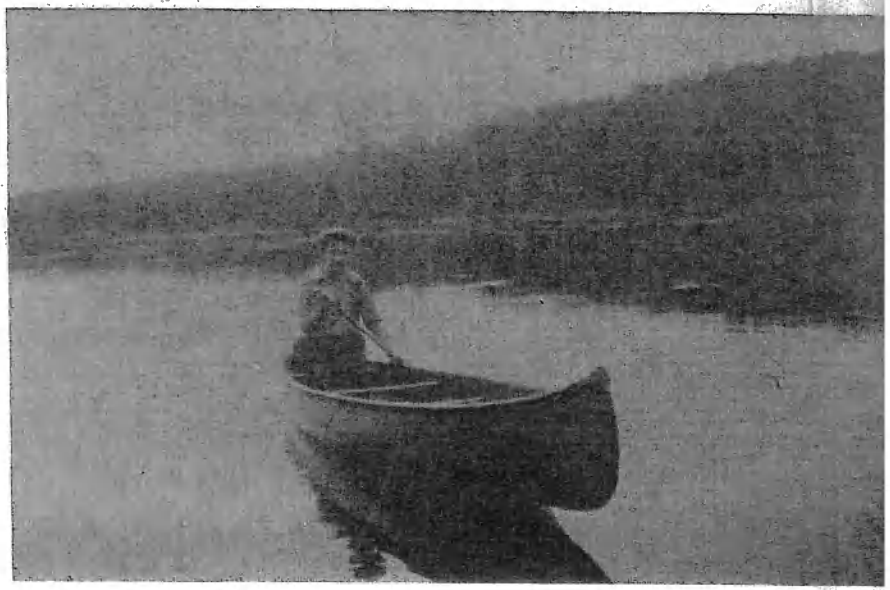


Bill Higgins et all Ridge Camp on Millbrook replaced "Tin Roof Camp" on Chain Lakes

Marg Peterson, Phyllis Tait, Eleanor Titus, Maurice Watts, Stan Elliott

Hunters All— Kneeling L-R
Quentin MacPherson, Ray (Shimmy) Bruce, Charles Stephenson
Standing L-R
Mike White, Bob Doherty, Bill Higgins, Bill Marshall, Dick Finnamore, Bill Jamieson

Gerald & Bill Higgins & their trophy



Maurice Watts—Chain Lakes

Front Row—L-R
Jay Lamb, Janice McLaughlin, Carolee Flewelling, Danny Craine
Back Row—L-R
Danny McLaughlin, Oland Monteith, William LaPointe

Marysville Brass Band
Front Row—Bradford Pond, Dick Gregory
2nd Row—L-R
Wallace MacLean, Bill Heron, Harry Heron, Sewell Richardson
3rd Row—L-R
Frank Wheeler, Wendall Bubar, Bill Taylor, Billy Cain, Robert Cain, George Johnston
4th Row—L-R
Moses Dennison, Alfred Taylor, Elbridge Walker (band leader) William Johnston

(f) Marysville Divisions:

The history of Marysville would not be complete if one did not add the flavor that was derived from some of the names tacked on to various sections of Marysville.

"Front Row" of course was in the forefront of the settlement of Marysville. Here was where the first homes were built, many of which are still standing.

"Brick Hill" derived its name from the kilns that ran night and day turning out bricks, not only for all the brick buildings in Marysville including the mill, but also for the export market.

"Mud Alley" was the name given to Morrison Street. Morrison Street was named after Tom Morrison who was a former mayor, and ran a livery stable on this street. Morrison Street is bounded on the north by Baseball Hill and on the east by Brick Hill. The run off from these hills, plus the rain itself, kept this street muddy for a longer time than most streets in the town.

"Punkin Centre" was the name given to what is now known as Minue Terrace. William Higgins says that about the time these concrete houses were built a popular radio show was "Lum and Abner", whose basis of operation was a town that they called "Punkin Centre" and thus Minue Terrace was named. Later the name referred to the general area behind the mill.[7]

"Rollin Town," according to Sewell Chase, who remembers his father telling him, came about this way: At the upper end of the Chase property, there was a steep hill that bordered onto the main road. Young people used the hill to slide on in the winter and to just play on in the summer. A popular sport both winter and summer was to see how fast one could roll down the hill, and from this someone tacked on the name "Rollin Town" and it stuck.[8]

On the west side of the river there was "Slabtown." According to the late Miss Hannah Ramsay, this was a natural. Slabs and sawdust from the mills were dumped on the upper end of the interval of their farm. Later the slabs and sawdust were used to fire the boilers in the cotton mill.

And then there was "Sandyville". This section, from the top of "Schoolhouse Hill" (just beyond the United Church) to the upper line of Marysville, was named after Alexander (Sandy) Gibson, Jr. He encouraged his mill help to build outside of the Company's holdings. When they started to build, Sandy was more than a little generous with his lumber tally.

In the '20's and '30's there was a healthy rivalry in softball and shinty on the ice between teams from Brick Hill, Slabtown, Punkin Centre, Rollin Town and Sandyville, all of which was just a part of growing up in the beautiful Town of Marysville.

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Aerial Mapping Photo. (Note race track)

Aerial View at Marysville ca 1960 Photo by Bernard Allen

Aerial View showing pulpwood drive ca. 1960 Photo by Bernard Allen

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